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A BIG BATTLE OF WORDS

TILLMAN AND HILL DISCUSS POLITICS IN THE SENATE.

The South Carolina Man Says He Will Bolt if the Chicago Convention Shall Reject Free Silver—The New-Yorker Answers the Southron's Criticisms of the Administration—The Recent Bond Sale Provokes a Discussion.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—An attack upon the Administration to-day in the Senate provoked the liveliest discussion of the present session and gave Mr. Hill an opportunity to sound a rallying cry for the Democrats who are determined that the party shall not be committed to the silver heresy. What he said in reply to the vociferous and profane deliverance of Tillman, the South Carolina demagogue, deserves the consideration of every thinking Democrat in the country.

Tillman set out to arraign the Administration, alleging an unlawful sale of bonds, and unwisely included the New-York Senator in his wholesale denunciation.

The criticism leveled at Mr. Hill when he first took the floor to reply, that he ought not to dignify the statements of Tillman with a rejoinder, was silenced when it was seen to what good uses he put the utterances of the self-satisfied demagogue. To his caustic thrusts is due the declaration by Tillman that, if the Democratic Convention shall refuse to recognize silver, he will leave the Democratic Party.

Tillman had hinted as much before, but his statement to-day was unequivocal, and was hailed with delight by many who realize how much better off the party would be if men of his stamp would make good their threats and carry their grievances elsewhere.

As Tillman previously had expressed his contempt for the Populists in terms which could not be misunderstood, the only inference to be drawn from his remarks is that he contemplates forming a party of his own.

To most of those who listened to his tirade it became evident that he cherished the hope that the free-coinage Democrats will withdraw from the party in case the silver movement shall be defeated at Chicago, and nominate him for President on a free-coinage platform. In the language of the South Carolinian, it is "sixteen to one or bust," so far as he is concerned, and he assumes to speak for the Democratic Party of South Carolina.

With the confidence of a dictator he asserted that he could place the vote of South Carolina where he desired, and taunted the New-York Senator with his inability to so control the Democratic vote of New-York. His speech was in most respects a repetition of the one he made early in the session on the same general lines. It was marked by many coarse expressions and an utter contempt for the usages of the Senate. His references to Mr. Sherman were made in such savage tones that the friends of that gentleman were very indignant, and at one time it looked as if he would be called to order. Mr. Sherman refused absolutely to be drawn into the debate.

Mr. Hill was quick to see the fatal discrepancies in the argument of the demagogue, and it is generally admitted that he took full advantage of them.

The chamber filled rapidly when it became known that Tillman had the floor. Many Representatives were attracted from the House, and they remained throughout the two hours' debate. The galleries at one time were filled to overflowing. Many of the quaint illustrations made by Tillman were greeted with laughter. It was noticeable that most of the Democratic opponents of the Administration gave him close attention. Gorman, Vest, Blackburn, and others laughed outright at many of his statements. Tillman had declared that he wanted the Government to issue at least $1,000,000,000 in greenbacks. Almost in the same breath he had denounced John Sherman for being in league with the President and Secretary Carlisle.

Mr. Hill set the Senate in a roar by showing, by reference to a recent speech by Mr. Sherman, that the Ohio and South Carolina Senators stood together in their opposition to the retirement of the greenbacks.

During the first hour that Mr. Hill held the floor there was a constant interchange of questions and replies between him and Tillman. Finally Allen of Nebraska was drawn into the discussion, and then Stewart of Nevada took a hand. At one time Allen, Tillman, and Stewart were each endeavoring to get a statement from Mr. Hill. Mr. Allen retired from the contest with several severe contusions, and Mr. Stewart was too angry to talk intelligently.

Mr. Hill is at his best in a give-and-take encounter of this kind. Toward the close of his speech he was not interrupted, and it was thought that he sounded a warning to the National Democracy. He directed attention to the Tillman idea that the people may be made rich by legislation, and showed how utterly farcical it is. The Democratic Party was not a party with one idea, he insisted, and there were not good Democrats who would go to Chicago determined that if silver was not put in the platform they would bolt. The evil results of the split of 1860 were held up as a warning.

There was the ring of prophecy in what Mr. Hill said about the probable attitude of the convention, which, taken in connection with the action of the Michigan Democrats yesterday, has given fresh hope to the sound-money Democrats here, as it ought to encourage sound-money Democrats all over the country.

Tillman's speech was made in the course of the discussion of the Naval Appropriation bill. Leaving the question of ships, Mr. Tillman said he would follow the precedents set in the discussion and talk of the financial question.

Mr. Tillman declared that Mr. Cleveland had no financial policy, except that of Senator Sherman, and said that Secretary Carlisle had exactly the same notions. Sherman and exactly the same notions. Whenever he mentioned Carlisle he meant Sherman, for they were interchangeable, except that the one was honest to his friends, the bankers, while the other had proved treacherous to his party.

No one, Mr. Tillman continued, had the slightest idea that the Democrats would win in the next election. On the one side were Cleveland and Carlisle and Sherman, and on the other side were Jackson, Jefferson, and Lincoln. He continued:

The Senator from New-York asked me what I was going to do with South Carolina at Chicago. I will say this to him: I expect to go to Chicago as a delegate to the National Convention. I expect to do my level best as a Democrat to keep my party back out of the woods of Republicanism, and to throw off all the slough and rottenness that it has accumulated during the last three years. But if boodle is to win at Chicago, then I am willing to take my hat and bid the Senator from New-York, and all like him, a long farewell.

This sentence was delivered in such a ludicrous manner as to provoke a general laugh throughout the chamber.

Mr. Hill spoke of Mr. Tillman's speech as a remarkable performance, which did not call for any special reply from him. It would have been wiser, perhaps, when that Senator gave to the Senate and to the country the spectacle which he did the last time he spoke, never to allude to anything he said. Possibly he (Mr. Hill) erred today in noticing some of his suggestions.

Mr. Hill said he was not going to prophesy in these troublous political times. He added:

We are changing rapidly day by day. The present political campaign is unprecedented in both parties. There has been a cyclone sweeping through the country in Republican circles which all its leading statesmen have been unable to check.

A nomination is likely to occur, strengthened by the events of the last few days, which, six weeks ago no one could foretell. Changes are likely to occur repeatedly. Events are likely to occur in the Democratic Party which may change the political situation. I therefore decline to make a prediction. But I say to my friend from South Carolina, if he has that love for Jefferson and Jackson that he professes, that I hope he will have no occasion to leave a party which he has served so well in the past. I do not propose at this time, because I hope to have the opportunity in the sweet bye and bye, to discuss the bond resolution. Then I can express my views fully on the great question involved—the tremendous, momentous question—as to whether we shall have a Senatorial investigation of the bond issues of the Government by the present Administration.

Mr. Hill went on to speak of the regular Democracy of the State of New-York, and said that it could not be charged with responsibility for the nomination of Mr. Cleveland in 1892. He said:

I recollect that State after State in the South instructed its delegates for free silver and Grover Cleveland. They have not got free silver; but they got Mr. Cleveland. The regular Democracy of New-York protested against it; but after the nomination was made, loyal Democrats as they are, they went back, and I joined them in giving New-York again to the Democratic column. And, Sir, no matter what may be in store for us in the next campaign, come victory or defeat, come sunshine or shadow, some weal or woe, I will be found again in behalf of whoever may be the Democratic candidate—and in behalf of whatever may be the National Democratic platform.

From this point, and for two hours longer, the discussion continued in the same excited style, Mr. Tillman very frequently breaking in with his caustic remarks, and Mr. Hill retorting in kind. At last the presiding officer (Mr. Frye) insisted on the observance of the rule that a Senator who desired to interrupt should first address the Chair.

Speaking of the Chicago Convention, Mr. Hill said:

I will go there with my party. I will go there expecting to speak my sentiments, and to abide by the result when the convention shall be ended.

Then he said, in another connection:

While we are washing Democratic linen we might as well wash it out.

In connection with the Chicago Convention, he added:

I am not pledged either to the head of this Administration or to any member of it who may be a candidate for public position. While the Secretary of the Treasury is an able, thoroughly honest, and competent man, and one who has reflected honor on the section of country which he represents, I think that he made a mistake in his contest before the Kentucky Legislature against the re-election of Senator Blackburn, who was the nominee of his party caucus.

Mr. Hill alluded to Mr. Tillman's attack upon the President, because, he said, he had vetoed pension bills for deserters or tramps, and he added:

In my humble judgment he is not a candidate for re-election. Why trouble ourselves in regard to him? Let us not quarrel among ourselves. We should pursue this policy. In essentials, unity; in non-essentials, liberty; in all things charity.

Mr. Hill closed his speech with these words, amid applause. The debate had lasted the whole day and up to 5:30. Mr. Hale, (Rep., Me.,) in charge of the bill, suggested that the session be continued till 7 o'clock, or that there be an evening session, but he accepted a counter offer by Mr. Gorman, that the final vote on the Naval Appropriation bill shall be taken before adjournment to-morrow, and with that understanding the Senate adjourned till to-morrow.

YALE WINS THE HARVARD DEBATE.

A Permanent Court of Arbitration Should Be Established.

NEW-HAVEN, May 1.—The annual Yale-Harvard debate was held to-night in the College Street Hall, at Yale, and was won by Yale. The debate was close, the points of Harvard, upon which fell the burden of proof, being sharply combated by Yale. It was not an oratorical display, but an instance of argumentative horn-locking, where every inch of ground was stubbornly contested, and was by far the highest standard of all debates ever held by the two universities.

The hall was crowded, and speakers of both sides were heartily and impartially applauded. Prof. Edward J. Phelps of the Yale Law School, ex-Minister to Great Britain, presided, and, in opening the debate, simply read the question and introduced the speakers. The subject of the debate was:

Resolved, That a Permanent Court of Arbitration should be established between the United States and Great Britain.

Harvard opened the debate, championing the negative. The Harvard speakers were Frank R. Steward of Montana, Adolphe M. Sayre, Washington, D. C., and W. B. Parker of Nebraska. Yale's debaters, in the affirmative, were Roger Sherman Baldwin of New-York, Walter H. Clark of Hartford, Conn., and Anson P. Stokes of New-York. Each speaker had twelve minutes in opening and five minutes for rebuttal. At the conclusion of the debate the judges retired, and, after a consultation of three minutes, Elihu Root, as spokesman, commended the debaters on the excellence of their arguments.

"However much we would have been glad to give the debate to Harvard," he said, "the judges have unanimously decided that Yale—"

But his speech was never finished. The audience rose to its feet as one man, and cheered like mad. President Dwight, who was in the audience, cheered wildly. The debaters were fairly hugged by their fellow-students.

The judges were Elihu Root of New-York Walter H. Page of Boston, editor of The Atlantic Monthly, and Albert Shaw, editor of The Review of Reviews. A banquet was given the Harvard visitors and a few invited guests after the debate. Thomas Thatcher of New-York presided. Harvard was represented by Prof. W. W. Taussig.

BOOTH-TUCKER LEAVES FOR WEST.

To Bring His Wife Here—Salvation Army Property Transferred.

Commander Booth-Tucker of the Salvation Army left for California last evening. He will remain in that State two or three days only. He goes there for his wife, who will return to this city with him. Mrs. Booth-Tucker, who was in such impaired health that she was compelled to cancel some of her engagements, is now much improved.

An important announcement to the Salvationists and their friends was made by Brigadier Robert Ferry last night. He said:

"Just before Commander Booth-Tucker departed for the West to-day, Commander Ballington Booth of the American Volunteers formally transferred to us all the property of the Salvation Army in the United States. There was no friction in the matter at all. The preliminary legal steps and other preparations for the actual transfer had been going on for some time, and all that was necessary to-day was to go through with the formality that completed that transaction.

"The property includes the Fourteenth Street headquarters building, and every other item of property which stood in the name of Ballington Booth, and was acquired by the Salvation Army, of which he was formerly Commander. Commander Ballington Booth made no objection to signing over the property."

Justice Keogh to Try Policemen.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court has assigned Justice Martin J. Keogh of the Second Department to preside in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court during the month of May, beginning on the second Monday. The trials of policemen under indictment for bribery will be taken up. The first trial will be that of Police Captain Siebert. Then will follow the trials of ex-Capts. Carpenter and Killilea, Ward Man Glennon, Capt. Price, and of ex-Superintendent Brady of the Building Department. The trial of Mrs. Mary Alice Almont Fleming, on a charge of poisoning her mother, Mrs. Evelyn Bliss, will probably take place in the Court of General Sessions early in May. No date has yet been fixed.

Naval Hydrographic Forecast.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The Naval Hydrographic Office issues the following forecast for the North Atlantic Ocean during May: "Fair weather generally over the North Atlantic, with occasional gales near the American coast and along the transatlantic steamship routes north of the fortieth parallel. Considerable increase in fog on the Grand Banks and westward to the American coast. Icebergs east and southeast of Newfoundland as far south as 41 degrees north. The northeast trades will begin to extend further north."

Actress Maud E. Dalton Dead.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 1.—Miss Maud E. Dalton, who was a member of "An Artist's Model" company, which played at the Olympic last week, died in the St. James Hotel yesterday of heart disease. Miss Dalton was suddenly taken ill the night the company arrived in St. Louis. A brother living in Tacoma, Washington, will take charge of the body.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla is the leader all the world over. Use no other.—Adv.

NOT YET WILLING TO YIELD

THE ANTI-McKINLEY COMBINE STILL FULL OF FIGHT.

They Do Not Concede that the Ohio Candidate's Nomination Is Assured—Cullom's Friends Continue to Say that He Is "in the Race"—Manley "Doing Business at the Old Stand"—A Conference in the Senate Chamber.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—There is life left in the opposition to McKinley, notwithstanding the depressing effect of the action of the Illinois Convention. Mr. Cullom's friends are not prepared to admit that he is out of the race, and Mr. Manley says that he will get out his usual Sunday night statement. It will be looked for with rather more than the usual interest, and there is no sort of doubt that it will contrast strikingly with the McKinley statement that will appear Sunday morning.

There are yet thirteen States to hold conventions. The California Convention will be held May 5, that in Indiana May 7, that in Michigan on the same day, and those in Nevada, West Virginia, Montana, Missouri, Delaware, Colorado, Washington, Idaho, Wyoming, and North Carolina on days thereafter, that in North Carolina being held on May 17. The Reed men do not count confidently upon great gains for the opposition in any of those States. Reed may pick up a few delegates here and there, but the chance is that the news sent out this week will affect the opposition to McKinley unfavorably. It is not natural that doubtful candidates who seem to have the tide against them can win over any hesitating men. After Elkins has decided that he is no longer against McKinley it will be difficult to keep men of less discretion from "climbing upon the band wagon."

One of the most distressing facts that the opponents of Major McKinley are obliged to face is that the tendency toward McKinley may take some of the States that have hesitated to declare for him out of the opposition column and develop in States that have been put down as for Reed, Morton, and Allison a number of McKinley supporters who have been impatient to be allowed to vote for him on a second ballot. With the necessity for a second ballot rapidly waning, there inevitably will be a shrinkage of the "combine" strength.

Some of the convention managers are fretting about the effect the rush toward McKinley will have upon the convention to reduce its importance as an event. If McKinley is to be nominated without opposition and on the first ballot, there will be no necessity for carrying large excursions of McKinley "rooters" half across the continent, and the money that thus would be expended will be saved for circulating protection literature during the campaign and for assembling "blocks-of-five" voters to ratify the choice of the "fat fryers" so roundly denounced by Senator Chandler.

The talk about a McKinley and Hobart ticket is increasing.

The overthrow of Senator Cullom in the Illinois Convention yesterday was the interesting topic for conversation in the Senate Chamber this morning. But one Senator was outspoken in the expression of his delight, and that man was Mr. Pritchard of North Carolina, who had been making a fight against heavy odds to carry his State for the Ohio candidate. Mr. Pritchard says: "The thing is all over now but the shouting."

Senator Sherman declined to say anything on the subject, believing that the people could put their own construction on the result.

Senator Chandler simply smiled and pointed to his campaign button, on which appeared this inscription: "I have trouble enough of my own. Don't mention yours."

Senator Quay did not appear to take the situation seriously, and observed that some of the delegates selected were not McKinley men at heart. He did not assert, however, that the men to whom he referred would not conform to the plain instructions of the convention.

Several earnest conferences were held, and Mr. Carter, Chairman of the Republican National Committee; Mr. Quay, and Mr. Chandler frequently had their heads together. Mr. Carter, when pressed for an expression of opinion, said he had refrained steadfastly from remarking upon the strength of any of the candidates, and he did not care to break his rule.

Mr. Tillman, the Democratic Senator from South Carolina, who had just returned from a tour of the West, said the indications pointed unmistakably to the selection of McKinley. It mattered little to him, he said, whether the platform should declare for the gold standard or be a straddle.

"The gold men have captured McKinley," said Mr. Tillman, "and it makes no difference what his platform says. Sherman has certified that he is a gold man, and Sherman's certificate is good anywhere in Wall Street. McKinley will be the nominee and gold monometallism the platform of the Republican Party."

In the House, the McKinley men are bubbling over with satisfaction. The more hopeful of the leaders—such as Congressman Grosvenor of Ohio, for example—have asserted for several weeks that McKinley would be nominated on the first ballot. There were many Representatives outside of Ohio to-day who made the same prediction. The McKinley men found additional satisfaction in the election of ten delegates who were instructed for the Ohio man yesterday in Michigan, and in similar action which was taken in the First Vermont Congressional District.

Gen. Grosvenor said nothing but death could prevent McKinley's nomination. He claimed this morning that enough delegates favorable to McKinley already had been elected to insure his nomination on the first ballot, and he predicted that "all or nearly all of the 200 yet to be chosen would be enrolled under the McKinley banner.

CULLOM RETIRES GRACEFULLY.

Still Has Hopes that His Name Will Be Presented at St. Louis.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 1.—Senator Cullom declines to say whether or not he will withdraw from the race for the Presidential nomination. He shows by his manner that he is very much disappointed at the action taken by the State Convention. His friends say, however, that he will not withdraw from the race.

Many of the district delegates already elected from Illinois have pledged their support to Cullom, and if they desire to present his name and vote for him at St. Louis he will not take any steps to prevent them from doing so. Senator Cullom has given out the following, which contains all that he has to say at present regarding the Presidential situation:

The Republicans of Illinois, in their State Convention, have shown that they want the delegates at large to support Major McKinley for President. That action is binding and conclusive. It is not to be construed as unfriendly to any of the other candidates, but as an expression of their preference. Every Republican in Illinois will accept it. Personally, I have no fault to find. That some of my friends gave their preference to Major McKinley was, perhaps, natural, as he has been in the minds of the people as a candidate for the last two or three years. Some months ago, when the conditions seemed such that my friends believed that it would be advantageous to Illinois to have my name presented as a candidate at St. Louis, I left the matter in their hands. My public duties have kept me constantly in Washington, and I have made no canvass.

The preference which the Republicans of the State have shown will be faithfully carried out in the National Convention. If Major McKinley should be nominated it will be because of popular belief that he most thoroughly typifies those cardinal principles of the Republican Party which are embodied in our platform.

Senator Cullom expects to leave for Washington to-morrow.

McKINLEY FRIENDLY TO SILVER.

Whitelaw Reid Tells What He Knows About the Ohio Candidate.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 1.—Whitelaw Reid has this to say about McKinley:

"Like all of us McKinley is opposed to free silver and in favor of international bimetallism. Like all of us, he hopes to see international bimetallism become a practical reality.

"He has stood with the majority of his party for as liberal a use of silver as possible consistent with preserving the parity of the metals.

"But his specialty has been the tariff, not money. It is with the tariff that McKinley has identified his name, and with which his most effective energies have been associated."

PROCTOR FOR McKINLEY.

The Senator Will Not Try to Defy Vermont Sentiment.

RUTLAND, Vt., May 1.—The Herald will print to-morrow the following letter from Senator Proctor:

It seems needless to deny the report in your paper that I had telegraphed Mr. Manley that the Vermont delegates at St. Louis would vote for Mr. Reed notwithstanding the action of the convention. I have seen the same report in The Boston Journal, although I wired that paper from Montpelier that Vermont was now united for McKinley. I do not recall ever sending a telegram of any kind to Mr. Manley. Certainly I have not for a year past, and every word I have written or spoken or wired since the convention has been to the same effect as my dispatch to The Journal. I shall do my utmost to secure the nomination of Major McKinley at St. Louis. I am happy to say, however, that it looks as though not much work would be needed; that his nomination is already secured.

The paper makes no comment on the letter.

HARRISON'S FRIENDS HOPELESS.

They Admit that McKinley's Nomination Is Fully Assured.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 1.—The friends of ex-President Harrison admit that McKinley's nomination is assured and that the moral effect of the action of the Illinois Republicans yesterday will be to inspire the McKinley men here to insist on instructions.

Col. John C. New, who is close to Harrison, said to-day that McKinley would be nominated, and, while it did not necessarily follow that Indiana would instruct for him, the delegates at large would be pronounced McKinley men.

THE McALPIN BOOM.

Letter from the Adjutant General as to the Vice Presidency.

ALBANY, May 1.—Adjt. Gen. McAlpin has sent the following letter to D. W. C. Ward of New-York City:

My attention has been called to a newspaper article reporting the organization of a club formed for the purpose of going to St. Louis to advocate my nomination for the Vice Presidency in the event of the failure of Gov. Morton to secure the Presidential nomination.

As you have been elected the President of this new organization I hasten to communicate with you and to say that while I appreciate the compliment intended to be conferred I cannot under any circumstances permit you and the other friends in the club to do what is proposed. I am not a candidate for Vice Presidential honors. I am, as you know, heartily in favor of Gov. Morton's nomination for President, and will direct every honorable effort of mine to bring about the result so much desired by the Republicans of this State.

My friends can confer no greater favor than to advocate and work for Mr. Morton's nomination, and I hope that if your club goes to St. Louis it will be for the sole purpose of urging and advocating the candidacy of Mr. Morton and none other.

Friends of Gen. McAlpin in this city do not understand from this letter that the General would not consent to run for the Vice Presidency if the opportunity should come to him.

GOLD SHIPPED TO FRANCE.

Margin Too Narrow to Make Exports Very Profitable.

Shipments of gold to-day will reach $1,200,000. It will go to France, and will be used there in some triangular operation by which it may eventually land in London, and shippers here will share a profit. Exchange presents the curious spectacle of shutting out London from this market, except by way of Paris. It is doubted if any one can squeeze an ordinary commission out of such a transaction. Three banking houses will try it, however, and will make the test with gold bars, for which they paid three-sixteenths of 1 per cent. premium at the Assay Office.

The amount withdrawn yesterday was so much less than had been expected that the security market did not at all suffer. On the contrary, expressions regarding it were quite cheerful. Rates for sterling bills were unchanged for the day, but the market was easier than on Thursday, and the impression spread that it would not soon again encourage gold shipments. No one justified yesterday's withdrawals except on the ground that bills had been sold on Thursday at rates that gave shippers a bare chance. Business of that kind is not sought, and it is hardly supposed that shipments will be undertaken again unless rates advance.

There was a withdrawal yesterday of $250,000 in coin by one of the shippers, who returned it to the Treasury before the end of the day. He could see no advantage in sending it out, and, with exchange at yesterday's rates, its export might cost him a trifle. That incident showed that the margin in the shipper's favor was too narrow for comfort. It convinced bankers that a drain of gold to Europe must be induced by stronger causes than have yet become operative. It seems probable that the tourist demand accounts for to-day's shipments. Such demand will naturally develop as the season advances, but it can cut only a small figure in exchange sales or gold shipments at present.

FAIR IN THE EXECUTIVE MANSION.

To be Held Next Friday and Saturday for a Charitable Object.

ALBANY, May 1.—Gov. Morton has tendered the use of the Executive Mansion and grounds for charity. A fair under the auspices of the Children's Ministering League, of which one of his daughters is President, will be held at the Executive Mansion on Friday and Saturday, May 8 and 9, from 2 until 7 in the afternoon. The proceeds of this fair are to go toward the endowment of a bed in the Child's Hospital, Albany.

The grounds and lower floor of the mansion will be opened to the public, and the Tenth Regiment Band has been engaged to furnish delightful musical programme during the afternoons. The flower stalls will be placed upon the piazza, while the fancy booths and refreshment room are to occupy the ground floor of the house.

Vanzandt Rode Home to Die.

ROCHESTER, May 1.—Will H. Vanzandt, the seventeen-year-old son of L. H. Vanzandt, of the Rochester Savings Bank, took a spin on his bicycle out in the country Wednesday night. He struck a large stone, which hurled him to the ground. For some moments he lay on the ground, a ringing pain in his head. Then he mounted the wheel and started for his home, the pain increasing all the time. At his house he fell unconscious, and died this morning without having spoken. Dr. Sumner says his death was caused by concussion of the brain, and cannot account for his being able to ride the wheel while so seriously injured.

Depositories for City's Money.

The Bank Commission held its regular quarterly meeting in the Mayor's office yesterday and designated the banks that are to be the depositories of the city's money for the next three months. The rate of interest was fixed at 2 per cent., the rate that has prevailed for some years. No change was made in the designation of banks to be city depositories, with the exception of the Southern National Bank, which has gone into liquidation.

Fire in Telephone Building.

Flames were discovered at 9:45 o'clock last night on the second floor of the four-story brick building 151 and 153 Cedar Street. The entire premises are occupied as the engineering department of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, and the fire started in the machine shop. Fire Chief Bonner estimated the loss at $2,000.

Fire in the Standard's Oil Works.

A fire in the Standard Oil Company's refining works at Constable Hook, N. J., last night caused the roof of one steam still to blow off, and destroyed $5,000 worth of property. Bayonne's entire volunteer Fire Department aided to extinguish the flames.

Manhattan Beach Hotel Now Open. See time table, Excursion Columns.—Adv.

SILVER IS LOSING GROUND

SOUND MONEY LIKELY TO PREVAIL IN THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

Free-Coinage Men Are Not Talking So Sanguinely as a Week Ago About Making the Platform—They Exhibit Their Weakness by Suggesting that They May Be Compelled to "Bolt"—Probably Will Change Their Minds.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—Silver Democrats who were talking in a sanguine way a week ago about controlling the Chicago Convention for free silver, and their ability to force the sound-money men to agree to their demands or bolt, are indicating now a great degree of annoyance at the changed conditions, and are indulging in threats of bolting if they shall happen to be in the minority. This sort of talk is unworthy of politicians, as it indicates an indifference to all considerations except one. Senator Hill has protested vigorously against the notion of running the party upon the single-idea theory, and has suggested some other issues besides free silver which the Democratic Party must discuss and make a platform when they come together. There is no doubt that many of the silver men more than half agree with Senator Hill, and that they will think seriously before they accept the secession idea offered by that modern South Carolina secessionist, Senator Tillman, who seems inclined to emulate the example of "Bloody Bridles" Waite of Colorado.

THE TIMES has pointed out in these dispatches some of the dangers which the Southern men are overlooking in their frenzy for free silver coinage and a campaign run upon one idea. To give the country to the Republicans by forcing a split of the Democratic Party would be to offer the Republicans the chance of fixing upon the country new election laws that would make it difficult, if not impossible, for the South to regain its relative importance in Congress for years. No one can tell the Southern men how that state of things would be regarded in the section from which the majority of Democratic members now come. For one idea they would throw away not only the chance of electing a President, but the organization with which to recover the losses incurred in adhering fatuitously to a craze.

The Democrats may give the Republicans two chances to win. They may adopt a financial plank which will divorce from the party all the sound-money men in the country, and elect the Republican candidate by a majority of the Electoral College; or they may hold the party together and compel the Republicans to get their President through the House of Representatives. The silver men must know that they cannot win. The Democrats ought to feel that, with McKinley to meet, they have a chance to win if they declare for sound money and put up a man in whom the whole party has confidence as a man of honesty and firmness.

The end of the week may make it possible to show that the Democrats for sound money will outnumber the silver men in the Chicago Convention. Such a majority would not be a majority with one idea. It would take up the situation as former conventions have taken up National situations, and do its work as if it was capable of considering more than one idea at once.

VISCOUNT KAPY A FORGER.

The Distinguished Prisoner Will Spend a Year in the Penitentiary.

Sigismund Kapy, or de Kapi, a Hungarian Viscount, was arraigned before Recorder Goff, in Part I., General Sessions, yesterday, on a charge of forgery. He pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to one year in the penitentiary.

Mr. Loew, who was assigned as counsel for Kapy, said he had known the prisoner for five or six years, and knew that he belonged to a very distinguished and influential family in Hungary. The prisoner's father is Sigismund de Kapi, whose title is Fö Ishpan, or Governor, of the County of Saros, in the Province of Shaarosh, Hungary. He is a member of the Upper House of Parliament. The lawyer said his client belonged to the nobility, and that his title corresponded to that of Viscount.

"I am guilty, your Honor," said the prisoner. "I came back to expiate my crime. I had access to the business house of T. W. Stemmler & Co., at Union Square, and took from there, during business hours, a blank check, which I filled up for $70, and forged the signature.

"I took the money in order to join my wife and two children, at Kansas City. While on my way there my conscience troubled me so much that I decided to come back and suffer the consequence."

He said he left Hungary on account of a duel. He had been arrested for that. He said he had been arrested by a United States Marshal at Oklahoma when the land was thrown open to settlement, a couple of years ago, because he had entered the place before the signal was given.

The Recorder sentenced him to one year in the penitentiary. He asked to be sent to State prison.

"Why?" asked the Recorder.

"At the penitentiary people come and go so much," he said. "In State prison I will be buried from the world, and my disgrace will probably not be known. When I get out I want to go back to the old country and begin life anew." The Recorder said the penitentiary was the best place for him.

Kapy was arrested Thursday in Baltimore. The forged check was cashed by J. F. Mark of the Café Mark, with whom Kapy had been familiar. It is thought that Kapy knows something about the robbery in the offices of the Nutrolactes Company, of which Stemmler is Treasurer, on the night of April 25.

TO BE BURIED IN WASHINGTON.

Body of Walter Q. Gresham En Route to the National Capital.

CHICAGO, May 1.—The body of the late Secretary of State Walter Q. Gresham, which was brought from Washington to Chicago last year, was removed from the receiving vault of Oakwood Cemetery this morning, and is now en route to Washington, via Cincinnati, accompanied by Mrs. Gresham and her son Otto.

Otto Gresham recently applied to Secretary Lamont for permission to have the body of the General interred in the National Cemetery at Arlington, according to his wish, and the request was granted.

The final obsequies will be attended, as were the first, by the President and his Cabinet.

To Survey the Rio Grande.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—By direction of the Secretary of War, Capt. George McC. Derby of the Corps of Engineers has been directed to report by letter to the Secretary of State and to Col. Anson Mills, Third Cavalry, Commissioner of the United States on the International Boundary Commission, to make such surveys and reports as will give such consultations and professional advice as the United States Commissioner may require in the consideration of questions pertaining to the use of the waters of the Rio Grande and the project of an international dam at El Paso.

Cottage Arrivals at Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 1.—The rental was reported to-day of the villa of Charles M. Bull to E. J. Knowlton of Brooklyn for the season. Mr. and Mrs. Julian T. Davies and family of New-York arrived to-day. Other arrivals at the cottages were David H. King, Jr., and Gouverneur Kortright of New-York, Charles W. Wharton of Philadelphia, George W. Weld of Boston, and Handley Clark of Brooklyn.

Dr. J. C. Moore Found Guilty.

NASHUA, N. H., May 1.—Dr. J. C. Moore, accused of the overissue of stock of the Union Publishing Company of Manchester, was found guilty to-day.

ALEX. BREMER, JR., ARRESTED.

Accused of Forging Two Checks and a Letter.

Alexander Bremer, Jr., twenty years old, living at 69 East Eighty-sixth Street, the son of the defeated candidate for Register on the Steckler ticket last year, was a prisoner at Yorkville Police Court yesterday on a charge of forgery. Bremer presented two checks for $62 and $45, respectively, at the Fifth Avenue Bank at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, which purported to be signed by Ernest Poen, a liquor dealer of 160 East Eighty-sixth Street, and which were certified as genuine at Yorkville Bank. On presenting the check at the Fifth Avenue Bank he also handed a note to Frank Dean from Eugene Bernheimer, which, it was said, was also a forgery.

Mr. Dean became suspicious, and detained the boy until the arrival of the policemen. On being questioned by the police, he admitted, in the presence of Cashier Dean, that the check and note were forgeries, and he was at once placed under arrest. The check for $62 bore various indorsements written in different handwritings.

When arraigned before Magistrate Cornell, the prisoner acted as though he was in a dazed condition, and made no responses to any of the questions the Magistrate asked him. The evidence was very conclusive, and Magistrate Cornell decided to hold the boy for trial in $1,500 bail. It is believed that the shock of his arrest has affected his mind.

EXTENSION OF ELEVATED SYSTEM.

Mr. Fuller Says Messrs. Gould and Sage Will Submit Plans To-day.

Mayor Strong did not appear at the City Hall yesterday as was expected. He did not return from Cleveland until late last evening, and then went directly to his home. It is expected that he will to-day reappoint Police Commissioner Grant and President Cruger of the Park Department, both of whose terms expired yesterday.

Lawson N. Fuller appeared at the Mayor's office yesterday. He said that he had gone there to unfold his plans for the extension of the elevated railroad system. He said the "double-deck" elevated road, with a bicycle path at the summit of the structure, practically solves the rapid transit problem.

Mr. Fuller said also that this plan would be submitted by the Manhattan Railway officials to the Mayor to-day by George J. Gould and Russell Sage. It was said also, too, another plan for a three-story structure for the elevated railroad would be submitted. Mr. Fuller, in his advocacy of the extension of the railroad system, claims to represent the Taxpayers' Alliance of the upper section of the city.

National Bank Circulation.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The National bank note circulation outstanding is $224,101,345, an increase during April of $2,873,540. The circulation, based on bonds, is $203,403,230. Coinage executed at United States mints during April aggregated $3,371,670, of which gold coinage amounted to $1,500,000 and silver to $1,831,000. Of the latter, $1,500,000 was in standard silver dollars.

Parade of the Police June 1.

The Police Commissioners decided yesterday to have a parade of the force June 1. Chief Conlin will, it is understood, be back from Europe in time to ride at the head of the force. The Chief Clerk was directed to invite the President of the United States and all heads of departments to participate in the annual review and parade of the force.

Kings County's Deputy Treasurers.

County Treasurer Hubert G. Taylor of Brooklyn yesterday appointed Joseph A. Taylor and John H. Brennan Deputy County Treasurers, under Chapter 276 of the Laws of 1896. Joseph A. Taylor is a brother of the County Treasurer, and John H. Brennan has been cashier in the office for some time.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

—I. G. Bratrud, a prominent speculator on the Board of Trade, of Superior, Wis., was found dead Thursday evening on the sidewalk near Ogden and Belknap Streets, with a bullet hole through his heart. Not a cent was found upon his person, and his watch was missing. Miss Jennie Beardsley saw three men loitering on the sidewalk near where Mr. Bratrud was found. Bratrud leaves a wife and three children.

—Gottlieb Osterle, fifty years old, committed suicide by taking morphine, near Ridgeley, Md., yesterday. He was from Brooklyn, where his wife and son live. He left a letter in German imploring his wife's forgiveness, and saying "I am tired of life, and am a burden to everybody. I have entirely lost my reason, and am good for nothing any more. Amen."

—The Rothschilds, who recently bought for $7,500,000 a quarter interest in the Anaconda Copper Company, have now taken, it is said, another quarter for $10,000,000. They had this option at the time of the original purchase, and a London expert has been in Butte, Mon., making additional examinations into the property.

—The body of ex-Mayor G. M. Witten of Catlettsburg, Ky., was found in the river yesterday. Mr. Witten disappeared several weeks ago, and there have been rumors of foul play. He was known all over Kentucky, and was a member of several secret organizations.

—The Rev. Gershome Mott Williams, D. D., was consecrated yesterday in Detroit as the first Bishop of the new Episcopal Diocese of Marquette, which comprises the upper peninsula of Michigan.

KINGS' KING MURDERED

Persia's Sovereign the Victim of a Fanatic.

IN A SHRINE BY TEHERAN

His Son and Heir Is Reported to be a Weak Prince.

NASR-ED-DEEN'S AMAZING CHARACTER

An Oriental Despot with Inclinations Toward Modern Civilization and Capitals.

HIS WEALTH AND POWER WERE GREAT

But He Destroyed His Legend by Making Europe Acquainted with His Personal Traits.

TEHERAN, Persia, May 1.—Nasr-ed-Deen, Shah an Shah, was entering a shrine near here to-day, when an assassin, disguised as a woman, drew a pistol and fired at him, the bullet striking near the heart. The wounded ruler was at once conveyed to his carriage and driven with all speed to the palace, where he died two hours later. The murderer was arrested. It is believed that he had accomplices.

Nasr-ed-Deen, Shah an Shah.
Murdered by a Revolutionary Fanatic in a Shrine Near Teheran.

LONDON, May 1.—The details that have reached here of the assassination of the Shah are of the briefest character. As the Shah was entering the inner court of the shrine of Shah Abdul Azim, the assassin, who is said to be a Sayyid from Kerman, named Mollah Reza, delivered the fatal shot.

The Shah was attended by his chief physician, Dr. Tholozan, and other physicians.

The assassination caused much alarm.

Prince Naib-es-Saltaneh, the third son of the Shah,

the matter, on the complaint of United States Minister McDonald.

The Persian Prime Minister subsequently informed Mr. McDonald that imperative orders had been issued to have exemplary punishment inflicted upon those who had committed the deed, and to take every possible measure for the protection of other Christians who might be in danger.

Mr. McDonald forwarded the entire correspondence to Secretary Gresham, stating that it was the request of the American missionaries that the Shah's assuring letter should be published for the benefit of their friends at home.

Persia is not represented in the United States in a diplomatic or consular capacity, and probably will not be until an incident that caused some embarrassment in the relations of the two countries is forgotten. Eight years ago the Shah who was killed to-day, decided to send a diplomatic representative to Washington, and the Government was notified of the intention.

The new Minister was Hadji Hassan Ghouli Khan Matamed el Vessare. One day the State Department received a number of trunks and other baggage bearing the name of Hadji Hassan, addressed to its care. Time passed and nothing was heard of the expected diplomat. Finally the department sent a telegraphic inquiry to its Minister at Teheren requesting information as to the Persian Minister's whereabouts, and the surprising answer was returned that Hadji Hassan had left Persia months before and was supposed to be in the United States.

The State Department official were worried, and sent numerous dispatches to representatives of the United States at posts along the route presumably taken by the Minister in his journey to America, but no satisfactory information was received in reply. In the course of time Hadji Hassan reached Washington, and it was then learned that he had succumbed to the fascinations of Paris and spent a long period there incognito.

The newspapers published this story very generally, and the paragraphers made humorous comments on Hadji Hassan's long name and his mysterious disappearance from public view. These things offended the Minister greatly. He was also chagrined over the attention attracted by his peculiar dress and appearance. He wrote to the Secretary of State complaining of these matters and withdrew with his suite, returning to Persia.

The reverence associated with the person of the Shah is well illustrated in the text of the treaty of friendship and commerce which Carroll Spence, United States Minister, made with Persia in 1856. In the preamble the dead Shah is described, with true Oriental hyperbole, in this language:

"The President of the United States of North America and his Majesty, as exalted as the planet Saturn; the sovereign to whom the sun serves as a standard; whose splendor and magnificence are equal to that of the skies; the sublime sovereign, the monarch whose armies are as numerous as the stars; whose greatness calls to mind that of Jeinshid; whose magnificence equals that of Darius, the heir of the crown and throne of the Kayanians; the sublime Emperor of all Persia."

Nasr-ed-Deen, Shah an Shah—that is, King of Kings—of Persia, visited Europe and impressed it with surprised contempt. If he had staid at home the magnificence of his titles and the splendor of his wealth might have created for him an attractive legend. To this his travels were fatal.

He was born April 24, 1831, the elder son of Mohammed Shah and Queen Velliat, of the Kadjar tribe, and grandson of Abbas Mirza, son of the founder of the Kadjar dynasty. Mohammed initiated a policy of amicable relations with European powers, and Nasr-ed-Deen adopted it when he came to the throne, without difficulty, Oct. 15, 1848. He attempted to make reforms in the administration of his empire, and narrowly escaped assassination. He imposed improvements, and revolutions in the palace altered or destroyed them. He yielded when foreign affairs interfered, and became aggressive again when they were settled. He was, at home, at once despotic and paternal, barbarous and kind. He had gathered European ideas pell mell; perhaps it would have been better for him if he had not known Europe.

He declared his neutrality at the beginning of the war between Russia and Turkey, in 1853, but he made with Russia, in 1855, a treaty which impressed the Western powers as a menace. General peace prevented the evil effects of it. A year later, in consequence of the occupation of Herat by Persian troops, the Government of India declared war against the Shah. While the Ambassador, Feruck-Khan, was negotiating at Constantinople with Lord Redcliffe, the English troops, led by Gen. Outram, advanced in the Persian Gulf, captured Karrack, bombarded and took Buschir, ascended the Shatt-el-Arab River, became masters at Mohammerah, and threatened the entire country, when Lord Cowley and Feruck-Khan signed a treaty which pacified England, March 4, 1857.

Nasr-ed-Deen, defeated by the English, tried to gain military glory elsewhere. He defeated the Khans of Kiva and of Salar and the Iman of Muscat. Then he made a tour of inspection through Persia, preoccupied with plans to make his empire modern. In 1861 he attended in person the initiation of a telegraph line, but while this was in progress a new sect rose in conspiracy against him. In 1869 its leaders were killed in a manner, the cruelty of which is unspeakable, by order of the Shah and in presence of European representatives.

Nasr-ed-Deen embarked for his trip around Europe, May 12, 1873. He ascended the Volga, staid for several days at Moscow and St. Petersburg, traversed Germany, Belgium, and England, and then went to Paris for a fortnight. In four months he crossed the Caspian to Astrakhan, ascended the Volga, visited the principal cities of Russia, Germany, France, Italy, and Austria. He returned to Teheran Sept. 6, and suppressed an insurrection which his absence had provoked. Then he showed an inclination to favor Britain's interests against Russia's in Afghanistan.

European industry and civilization preoccupied him more than ever. He adopted the French monetary system, went into the Postal Union, made a concession for a railway line introduced the use of gaslight in his capital, and embellished it with modern decorations. Then he went to the Paris Fair of 1878, and related in a book, published by the Royal Press of Teheran, the new inventions which amazed him there.

At the same time he obtained from the Berlin congress the retrocession of Kotour to Persia. In 1881 he concluded with Russia a treaty for delimitation of the Turcoman frontier.

Nasr-ed-Deen visited Europe again in 1889. He went through the most important cities, accompanied by Ministers and high dignitaries of his Court. The greatest honors acclaimed him; but the Czar warned him that his sympathy for England was distasteful to Russia.

Nasr-ed-Deen was implacable in judgment of his officers. One of these, the Minister of Finance, made a budget the estimated figures of which were slightly inferior to the collected taxes, and the Shah condemned him to be bastinadoed. The sovereign attended the execution of the sentence at Teheran, and calmly counted the 400 prescribed blows. The Shah displayed vigilance in the interests of his subjects. He exacted reports of important suits at law, gave audience to the people, and rendered judgments publicly. His fortune was proverbial. Ordinarily his dress was simple, but on solemn occasions it was magnificent. His aigrette, made of diamonds, his belt, and cimeter are famous. His throne, taken by one of his predecessors, Nadir Shah, from the Grand Mogul of Delhi, is a marvel, the precious stones it contains being valued at hundreds of millions. He gave an evidence of his luxury and of his interest in science when he caused to be made a terrestrial globe eighty centimeters in diameter, wherein the seas are represented by the most beautiful emeralds, and the various countries are in mosaic, diamonds, sapphires, and rubies.

In accordance with the laws and manners of the Orient, Nasar-ed-Deen had a harem, comprising a score of wives, all legitimate, but varied in rank. His children are twenty in number—five sons and fifteen daughters. His heir is Prince Muzaffer-ed-Deen, his second son, born March 5, 1853.

J. W. Redhouse published in 1874 a verbatim translation of "The Diary of H. M. the Shah of Persia During His Tour Through Europe," and Albert Schindler and Baron Louis de Norman published in 1879 a translation of "The Diary Kept by H. M. the Shah of Persia During His Journey to Europe in 1878." They are interesting works; they give proof of an affection for Paris and London which the Shah emphasized by granting a monopoly of diggings in Persian antique sites to France and commercial concessions to England. But his affection was not returned by Paris and London.

He patronized the tradesmen of the two cities while he staid in them, and refused to pay their bills because, he pleaded, he was the guest of the two nations. He invited tradesmen and artisans to his empire, and refused to pay their bills when they came because, he pleaded, they were not his guests. He decorated pugilists with the Order of the Lion when he saw them, but when they pleaded the law not to fight without gloves in his presence he took back the decorations. Pelletier, a French painter, who went to Teheran at the Shah's request, relates incidents of his life in prison and in the palace which are improbably Oriental, but it is true that the Shah, when he needed money, extorted it from wealthy citizens by threats of cutting off their ears.

He made Buckinham Palace unhabitable for weeks after he had been its guest, and he could not get an invitation to Balmoral because, the Queen said, "the house is in very good order and very clean, and the Shah is not an inviting visitor on hygienic grounds, and whatever dilapidations, repairs, or cleaning might be necessary would have to be defrayed out of my private purse." He was of medium height, with black hair, black eyes, an affected suavity in manner which amused the Princess of Wales greatly, and a voice which spoke French without harmony. He will, perhaps, pass into Christian chronicles as one of the most enlightened Oriental rulers. His heir is regarded as a weak Prince. He resides at Tabris, and governs the Province of Azarbijan.

Cures Talk

The great cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla, recorded in the simple, truthful, convincing language, constitute its most effective advertising. Hood's Sarsaparilla is known by the cures it has made—cures of scrofula, salt rheum, and eczema, cures of rheumatism, neuralgia and weak nerves, cures of dyspepsia, liver troubles, catarrh—cures of all blood diseases, which prove that

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

Spanish Consul General Decorated.

Senor Arturo Baldesano y Topete, Consul General for Spain in this city, has been decorated by the Queen Regent of Spain. The decoration is the Grand Cross of Isabella the Catholic, and confers the title of Excellency. It is a reward to Senor Baldesano for thirty-three years in the consular service.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—Deputy Attorney General Kisselbaugh of New-York State gave a hearing yesterday on the application of Francis A. Fales of Troy, a stockholder in the Hudson Valley Knitting Company of Waterford and the United Knitting Company of Amsterdam, N. Y., asking for the dissolution of those companies and the appointment of a receiver on the ground of insolvency. It was alleged that the United Knitting Company had liabilities of $125,000 and assets of only $75,000, while the Hudson Valley Company's liabilities were $100,000 and its assets $50,000. The application to bring actions to dissolve the concerns was granted.

—All the creditors of the S. K. Hudson Company, the big clothing firm of Buffalo, Cleveland, St. Louis, Sandusky, St. Paul, and Grand Rapids, received notice by mail that the company is financially embarrassed and desires an extension of credits. The creditors also received a statement showing assets of $1,271,840.49 and liabilities of but $518,154.17. This leaves a surplus of $753,686.32, which Mr. Hudson says is impossible to realize on at present, necessitating an extension of credit. The business will be carried on as usual until the 600 creditors are heard from.

—Justice Smyth of the Supreme Court yesterday appointed Thomas J. Lothrop and James P. Stearns, both of Brookline, Mass., receivers for the property in this State of the Atlas Tack Corporation of Boston, which has a place of business in this city at 31 Warren Street, on the application of J. Fred Hobart of Brooklyn, N. Y., who is a creditor for $2,200. Mr. Hobart said in his application that the company has outstanding promissory notes exceeding $500,000, and is unable to meet them. The nominal assets exceed the liabilities, but the value is not stated.

—Sheriff Hannon yesterday closed the factory of the Martin Piano Company, Rochester, N. Y., on two judgments aggregating about $10,000. The Fourth National Bank of New-York City yesterday took judgment in the municipal court against Atwater, Armstrong & Clarke for $784.77. The firm's troubles were precipitated by the failure of the Cincinnati piano firm, Smith & Nixon, who recently failed. This also caused the Martin Piano Company's financial trouble.

—In the Massachusetts Supreme Court yesterday Judge Allen, on petition of Insurance Commissioner Merrill, appointed R. D. Weston Smith receiver of the Central Mutual Fire Insurance Company. The ground upon which the citation was based was that the further prosecution of the business of the company would be hazardous to the policy holders and the public and would inevitably result in the insolvency of the company. The company consented to the appointment.

—The Sheriff took charge yesterday of the place of business of Herman R. and Rudolph Hirschberg, who did business under the style of the New-York Children's Clothing Company, at 20 Bond Street, on an execution for $3,101, in favor of Bernhard Hirschberg, for money loaned.

—Judgment for $6,672 was entered yesterday against the Young Men's Christian Association of Mount Vernon, N. Y., in favor of Julia A. Bunn, as executrix of the estate of Charles H. Bunn, for balance due on a contract made in 1888 to erect the building for the association.

—Justice Andrews yesterday dissolved the Merrill & Whole Charcoal Company of 644 West Twenty-fifth Street. There are no debts, and the receivers have $20,224 cash on hand, besides $4,773 in good accounts.

—Elbridge Flint, the oldest merchant in Littleton, N. H., and the leading jeweler of Northern New-Hampshire, has made an assignment. An assignee will be appointed at a meeting of creditors to be held June 4.

—Three judgments, aggregating $1,997, were entered by default yesterday against Albert M. Palmer the theatrical manager, in suits brought in the City Court of it. Herman Stiefel for billposting.

—Two more attachments were received by the Sheriff yesterday for $32,428 against W. Macfarlane & Co., manufacturers of thrown silk, at 81 Grand Sreet and Bayonne, N. J.

—The Sheriff yesterday received attachments aggregating $16,227 against Sevill, Schofield & Co., manufacturers of woolen goods, cloths, blankets, and yarns, at Philadelphia.

—The schedules of Joseph M. Jacobs, manufacturer of corsets, at 216 Wooster Street, show liabilities of $19,292, nominal assets of $8,878, and actual assets of $2,482.

—Jacob Ridgeway, an agricultural implement and bicycle dealer of Salem, N. J., has assigned. His liabilities are $8,000 and assets $5,000.

—A receiver was appointed yesterday for the Atlas Tack Company of Boston. The company's officers decline to give any information.

—George A. Wingate has been appointed receiver for Pauline S. Pearsall on the application of John B. Joy.

Æolian Recital,

TO-DAY, Saturday, at 3 P. M.

SOLOIST:

MISS IDA BRANTH,

VIOLINISTE.

PROGRAMME:

1. Overture—"Egmont" ..... Beethoven
   Aeolian Pipe Organ.
2. Capriccio ..... Bruno Oscar Klein
   Two Pianos.
3. Concerto—Andante ..... Mendelssohn
   MISS BRANTH.
   Aeolian Grand Accompaniment.
4. Traumerei ..... Schumann
   Aeolian Pipe Organ.
5. Concerto No. 1—Allegro ..... Beethoven
   Aeolian Pipe Organ and Pianos.
6. Zigeunerweisen ..... Sarasate
   MISS BRANTH.
   Aeolian Grand Accompaniment.
7. Aeolian Harmonies ..... Lavignac
   Two Pianos.
8. Kermesse—"Faust" ..... Gounod
   Aeolian Pipe Organ.

18 West 23d St., N. Y.

ONLY TWO BATTLESHIPS

THE SENATE AMENDS THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Gorman's Motion Supported by a Vote of 31 to 27—Party Lines Not Drawn—The Condition of the Treasury and the Prospect of an Increasing Deficit the Basis of the Senate's Action—Chandler Wants More Torpedo Boats.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The Senate has accepted the Gorman amendment to the Naval Appropriation bill reducing the number of battleships from four to two. The friends of the bill were confident two days ago that the House provision would be permitted to stand. The constant talk about the condition of the Treasury, and the likelihood of a much greater deficiency than now exists when the new appropriation bills shall go into effect, caused the change in sentiment which enabled Mr. Gorman to carry his point. The vote stood 31 to 27 in favor of the amendment, as follows:

YEAS—31.

Allen, (Pop., Neb.)	Pasco, (Dem., Fla.)
Baker, (Rep., Kan.)	Peffer, (Pop., Kan.)
Bate, (Dem., Tenn.)	Pettigrew, (Rep., S. D.)
Berry, (Dem., Ark.)	Pritchard, (Rep., N. C.)
Blanchard, (Dem., La.)	Pugh, (Dem., Ala.)
Butler, (Pop., N. C.)	Roach, (Dem., N. D.)
Chilton, (Dem., Texas.)	Sherman, (Rep., Ohio.)
Gallinger, (Rep., N.)	Turple, (Dem., Ind.)
George, (Dem., Miss.)	Vest, (Dem., Mo.)
Gorman, (Dem., Md.)	Vilas, (Dem., Wis.)
Hill, (Dem., N. Y.)	Walthall, (Dem., Miss.)
Jones, (Dem., Ark.)	Warren, (Rep., Wyo.)
Kyle, (Ind., S. D.)	White, (Dem., Cal.)
Mills, (Dem., Texas.)	Wilson, (Rep., Wash.)
Mitchell, (Dem., Wis.)	Wolcott, (Rep., Col.)
Nelson, (Rep., Minn.)	

NAYS—27.

Bacon, (Dem., Ga.)	Lodge, (Rep., Mass.)
Blackburn, (Dem., Ky.)	McBride, (Rep., Ore.)
Brown, (Rep., Utah.)	McMillan, (Rep., Mich.)
Cannon, (Rep., Utah.)	Mantle, (Rep., Mont.)
Carter, (Rep., Mon.)	Mitchell, (Rep., Oregon.)
Clark, (Rep., Wyoming.)	Perkins, (Rep., Cal.)
Daniel, (Dem., Va.)	Platt, (Rep., Conn.)
Davis, (Rep., Minn.)	Quay, (Rep., Penn.)
Faulkner, (Dem., W. Va.)	Sewell, (Rep., N. J.)
Frye, (Rep., Me.)	Shoup, (Rep., Idaho.)
Gear, (Rep., Iowa.)	Squire, (Rep., Wash.)
Gibson, (Dem., Md.)	Stewart, (Rep., Nev.)
Hawley, (Rep., Conn.)	Teller, (Rep., Col.)
Irby, (Dem., S. C.)	

It will be seen by reference to the list of Senators who participated that party lines were not drawn. Eighteen Democrats, nine Republicans, and four Populists supported the amendment.

Judging from the talk heard to-day in the Senate corridors, the Senate will not be apt to recede from this position, although a few Senators profess to believe that the two ships stricken out at the instance of Mr. Gorman will be replaced in conference. Nine Democrats—Berry, Chilton, George, Jones, (Ark.,) Pasco, Roach, Vest, Vilas, and Walthall; three Populists—Allen, Kyle, and Peffer, and one Republican—Pettigrew—voted for an amendment offered by Mr. Allen, striking out all battleships from the bill, but this was defeated without difficulty.

Mr. Chandler has offered an amendment appropriating $4,000,000 for the construction of twenty torpedo boats and torpedo destroyers. The Senate has agreed to devote to-morrow to this and other amendments to the bill, and reach a final vote before adjourning over Sunday.

Ten Sweet Caporal Little Cigars

for 5 cts.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

AN OPPORTUNITY.

SPECIAL SALE. SILVER-PLATED WARE.

On account of **REMOVAL** to corner Broadway and 17th Street, we offer our high-grade goods at the lowest prices ever quoted.

Those requiring Table Ware for

SUMMER HOMES

Will find this a rare chance to purchase everything required for the table at a very small outlay.

Reed & Barton

37 Union Square, N.Y.

IMMIGRATION LAWS PROPOSED.

Bills Intended to Keep Undesirable Persons from the Country.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The House Immigration Committee will favorably report bills by Mr. Corliss of Michigan and Mr. Mahany of New-York further amending the immigration laws. The Corliss bill excludes blind people and cripples, all persons over fifteen years of age who cannot read their own or the English language, Canadians and Mexicans coming to the United States temporarily for the purpose of engaging in any mechanical trade or manual labor with no intention of becoming permanent citizens.

The bill of Mr. Mahany is also mainly directed against the influx of Canadian and Mexican aliens, and provides criminal penalities for violation of the law. It further provides punishment for those who have taken out naturalization papers in the United States for the purpose of avoiding the immigration restrictions now in force, and provides that any such citizen retaining a domicile in a foreign country thirty days after the passage of this act shall be amenable to its provisions. The bill further protects the interests of American sailors on the great lakes.

It was passed after spirited debate in the committee by a vote of 5 to 4, the yeas being Messrs. Tracewell of Indiana, Howell of New-Jersey, Mahany of New-York, Wilson of South Carolina, and Acheson of Pennsylvania. The nays were Mr. Barthold of Missouri, Barney of Wisconsin, Buck of Louisiana, and Hendricks of Kentucky.

In view of the increase in the number of fraudulent applications from Chinese for admission to this country, on the ground that having been born here they are American citizens, and of the difficulties experienced by officers of the Treasury Department in verifying or controverting the testimony of Chinese witnesses produced by such applicants to sustain their perjured affidavits, Secretary Carlisle has requested Congress to enact such special legislation as will correct a practice which, in his opinion, nullifies in many particulars the intent of the laws relating to the exclusion of Chinese.

THE BANKRUPTCY BILL.

Discussed in the House, but No Conclusion Reached.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The House gave most of its time to-day to the Bankruptcy bill, considering it in Committee of the Whole. General debate having been closed, the bill was read for amendment under the five-minute rule.

An unsuccessful effort was made to amend the first section, on motion of Mr. Miller, (Rep., Kan.,) by striking "corporations" out of the bill. It was defeated by the close vote of 39 to 32.

Most of the remaining portion of the time was given to a discussion of the section reciting the causes for which bankruptcy proceedings may be instituted, the question at issue being the motion offered by Mr. W. A. Stone (Rep., Penn.,) to strike out the involuntary feature of the bill. The generally expressed objection to it was that it created a machinery for the collection of debt, and that, it was contended, was not a good or wise thing to do.

Mr. Broderick (Rep., Kan.,) offered a substitute for the involuntary provisions of the sections establishing three causes for involuntary proceedings instead of the nine named in the bill.

Closing the debate on these two propositions, Mr. Henderson, who reported the bill, deprecated the attitude taken by several of the speakers who represented Western districts, asserting that the people of that section wanted no advantage over those of any other section. There was nothing partisan or sectional in the bill, and he hoped it would be considered in that spirit by all who discussed it. Referring to a telegram read by Mr. Wood (Rep., Ill.,) from several merchants in Terre Haute, asking him to oppose the passage of the bill, Mr. Henderson said he had received this morning a letter from a distinguished citizen of that State, from which he read this sentence: "I think the impression that some of our Western Boards of Trade had upon the bankruptcy question was that, by reason of the nearness of our merchants to their customers they had an advantage with the failing debtor over the distant creditor, and that this would be surrendered under a bankruptcy bill. It seems to me to be a short-sighted view of the question."

"That is from no less a distinguished person than ex-President Harrison," continued Mr. Henderson, "who, always and everywhere, whether as President or private citizen, stands for the whole American people." [Applause.]

Without disposing of either proposition, the committee rose and the House adjourned.

IN THE INTEREST OF FREE LABOR.

A Bill to Prevent Competition with Convict Work.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The House Committee on Labor to-day ordered a favorable report on the bill of Mr. Southwick of New-York, to protect free labor from competition with convict labor, by restricting the sale of convict-made goods to the States in which they are produced. The measure was amended, so as to exempt the manufactures of agricultural products from the operation of the proposed law. In its report, the committee says:

It is not designed by this bill to attempt to interfere in the slightest degree with the right of each State to employ its convicts and to dispose of the products of their labor in any manner or by any system or plan that may appear wisest and best to its citizens. All it seeks to accomplish is to confine the result of the operation of such system so far as possible within State lines, and to prevent resulting evils, whether necessary or otherwise, from extending to and injuriously affecting the citizens of those other States which elect to make different disposition of the time and labor of their prisoners.

Some States having in a great measure protected their own business enterprises and labor from the unequal competition of their prisoners send traveling agents of their penitentiaries into other States to dispose of convict-made goods at prices that utterly defy competition from those who employ free labor. It is evident that this is a wrong which should not be permitted to continue if a remedy can be applied.

The committee believes that no State should be permitted to transfer an undue share of its burdens on the prosperous citizens of another State, while the National Government has the power to interpose an effectual prohibition.

The committee finds precedent for the proposed legislation in many laws heretofore enacted, among others those which absolutely prohibit the importation of goods into the United States to the production of which convict labor has contributed; those which provide for the expulsion of foreign paupers and convicts; those which regulate the transportation charges of inter-State common carriers, and those which forbid, under certain circumstances, the transportation of live stock from one State to another.

NO DELEGATE ALLOWED ALASKA.

The House Kills the Bill Proposing to Give Her One.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The House to-day voted, 66 to 44, against the engrossment of the bill to give Alaska a Delegate in Congress. The bill was called up by Mr. Scranton, (Rep., Penn.) Mr. Scranton said the movement in behalf of Alaska had begun fourteen years ago, when Mr. Ball appeared as the chosen representative of the people of the Territory, and unsuccessfully knocked at the door of Congress for admission as a Delegate. The Committee on Territories had agreed that the admission of a Delegate was the best thing that could be done for the people of the Territory, and had recommended the passage of the bill.

Mr. Perkins (Rep., Iowa,) opposed the passage of the bill for the reason that Alaska was not in a condition politically, numerically, physically, financially, or socially to warrant the Congress in admitting a Delegate from it. He contended that it was impossible to hold a popular election there.

The bill was amended so as to provide for the election of the first Delegate to the Fifty-fifth Congress, and then practically was killed.

A Populist's Financial Scheme.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—Mr. Butler (Pop., N. C.,) introduced in the Senate to-day a bill to make the Mexican dollar, the Japanese yen, and the trade dollar equal in value to the standard dollar of the United States, and a full legal tender to any amount for all debts and demands, public or private, and made an argument in support of it. The gold standard he characterized as the "standard of Shylock." He argued that under the clause of the Constitution which forbids the States to make anything but gold and silver a legal tender they had a right to make gold and silver coins a legal tender, and he expressed the hope that if the United States did not do so the individual States would. He certainly would strive to have the State of North Carolina do so. The bill was referred to the Finance Committee.

Congressional Doings.

—In the House yesterday Mr. Coddington (Rep., Penn.,) submitted the unanimous report of Elections Committee No. 3, in the case of Joshua F. Wilson, (Rep.,) against John L. McLaurin, (Dem.,) from the Sixth Congressional District of South Carolina, that Mr. McLaurin was entitled to his seat. The report was adopted. Mr. Overstreet, (Rep., Ind.,) from the same committee, reported the case of George W. Murray, (Rep.,) against William Elliott, (Dem.,) from the First District of South Carolina, the committee finding that Murray, (colored,) who represented the district in the last Congress, was entitled to the seat now. The minority of the committee has leave to file its views.

—In the Senate yesterday Mr. Elkins introduced a bill which provides that the shore end of any new submarine telegraph line or system hereafter established which shall be protected in any foreign country by exclusive landing rights or other privileges or franchises shall not be permitted to be landed or operated in the territory of the United States until the consent of Congress shall have been obtained.

—The President has approved the joint resolution to secure a proper distribution of the publication entitled "Messages and Papers of the Presidents." The edition of the valuable collection is extremely limited, and the resolution provides for placing the copies in appreciative hands.

—The Senate has passed the bill appropriating $75,000 to carry into effect the stipulations of the treaty of Washington of Feb. 8, 1896, between the United States and Great Britain, relating to seizures of Canadian sealing vessels.

—The House has passed the bill to admit free or duty articles of foreign manufacture intended for exhibition in the Nashville Exposition, in 1897, and to admit persons engaged to care for the exhibits.

—The House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds has ordered a favorable report on the bill appropriating $125,000 for a public building at Watesbury, Conn.

—Senate bill to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Niagara River at Lewiston, N. Y., was passed by the Senate yesterday.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

FORECLOSURE SALE OF THE READING ROAD IN PROSPECT.

An Order of the Court Directs that Unless the Reading Company Satisfies the Claims of the General Mortgage Bondholders Within Twenty Days the Entire Reading Property Shall Be Sold at Auction—Railroad Notes.

PHILADELPHIA, May 1.—Judge Acheson, in the United States Circuit Court, to-day, signed the decree, filed last week by the Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities as trustee, for the sale of the property of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad and Coal and Iron Companies, under foreclosure proceedings. The Pennsylvania Company is trustee under the Reading's general mortgage. The sale will take place in Philadelphia, at the company's old station, Thirteenth and Callowhill Streets, at a date to be fixed hereafter.

After signing the decree, Judge Acheson said that all parties were fully protected under it. Attorney J. W. M. Newlin, counsel for Samuel D. Rhoades, was in court, and raised further objections to the decree, which were overruled. Mr. Rhoades is a creditor of the company for $20,000, under a verdict secured by him as damages in the Common Pleas Court. Judge Acheson filed an opinion dismissing the original petition of Mr. Rhoades, in which leave was asked to intervene as a defendant in the suit.

Judge Acheson also filed an opinion overruling the objections of Joseph E. Smaltz and others, income mortgage bondholders and stockholders, to the form of the decree. The only change in the decree was the insertion of figures, which could not be placed in it until the date of the decree was fixed. These figures were inserted in the space which had been left blank in the following paragraph:

Ordered, adjudged, and decreed, that the defendant, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, pay or cause to be paid, within twenty days after the entry of this decree, to the Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities, as trustee in the aforesaid general mortgage, or into the registry of this court, for the use and benefit of the holders of said bonds and fractional scrip issued under said general mortgage and the coupons for interest, thereon, the sum of $4,886,920.49, with interest thereon from the date of this decree to the date of payment. In case the said amount shall be paid, as herein decreed, then any of the parties hereto may apply to this court for such further relief and for such further directions as may be just and equitable.

The decree was drawn by John G. Johnson of this city, counsel for the trustee, and is a remarkably comprehensive and able document. Judge Acheson to-day complimented Mr. Johnson on its preparation. Briefly summarized, it provides that unless the Reading Railroad shall, within twenty days from this date, satisfy the claims of the general mortgage bondholders, the entire mortgaged and pledged property of every description of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company shall be sold to the highest bidder, severally and respectively in each case, as a whole, subject to the right of the majority in interest of the general mortgage bondholders to direct the sale of the properties in such parcels as they may deem best.

The sale is to be at public auction on a day and at an hour to be fixed by the trustee, of which three months' notice by publication must be given. Every bidder will be required to deposit the sum of $400,000 as a guarantee of good faith, and an additional $800,000 in the event of the acceptance of the bid. Provision is, of course, made in the decree for the disposition of the proceeds of the sale, beginning with the payment of all costs and following with the cancellation of receivers' certificates, payment of general mortgage interest, and payment of general mortgage principal if the amount realized be sufficient.

Pacific Refunding Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—Mr. Gear, from the Senate Committee on Pacific Railroads, this afternoon submitted a report on the bill to refund the debts of the Central and Union Pacific Railroads to the Government. The bill itself was reported several days ago.

The committee does not recommend any departure from the settled policy of the Government to keep itself free from any connection with the ownership and operation of railways. It does not recommend, and feels sure that the good sense of the people would not approve, any legislation looking to the control and operation by the Government of single systems of railways in competition with those controlled and operated by private enterprise, or to the inauguration of a policy, the logical outcome of which must be the ultimate control and operation by the Government of the great railway systems of the United States. In the opinion of the committee, the Government had far better abandon its entire interest in these properties than take the first step in a scheme so vast and perilous.

The foreclosure of the lien of the Government is disapproved for practical reasons. The Government-aided parts of the various roads upon which the Government lien rests are incomplete at the outlets, and practically without terminals and other indispensable adjuncts. These could not be embraced or controlled in proceedings for the foreclosure of the liens, and could only be availed of to complete the lines which might be acquired by the Government under foreclosure.

Southern Pacific Independent.

CHICAGO, May 1.—The Chairman of the Transcontinental Passenger Association yesterday refused relief to the Southern Pacific in the matter of making reduced rates to the convention of the American Society of Civil Engineers, to be held in San Francisco next July. The competitors of the Southern Pacific voted against making any reduction in rates, although the Canadian Pacific is reported to have offered concessions. The Southern Pacific will probably give notice of independent action. The Northwestern Road gave notice yesterday that it would make the same rates from the Atlantic seaboard to Australia via San Francisco as the Canadian Pacific makes via Vancouver. At the request of the Northwestern a proposition to remove trans-Pacific business from the Western Passenger Association agreement has been submitted to a vote.

Land Grants Approved.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—Secretary Hoke Smith has approved the following grants of land to railroads:

To the Little Rock and Memphis Railroad 296 acres in the Little Rock (Ark.,) Land District; 896 acres to the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad in the Little Rock and Camden Districts, Arkansas; 40 acres to the Southern Pacific Railroad, in the San Francisco (Cal.,) Land District.

In the Bozeman (Mon.,) Land District the Northern Pacific Railroad is given two grants of 101,374 and 20,338 acres.

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Chickering Hall. *FIFTH AVENUE AND 18th STREET.*

No use trying!—It's mended with SPALDING'S.

This celebrated Glue holds like a vise, and saves its cost over and over again. Always ready for use. Does not freeze or sour. Price, 20 cents. Sample by mail for the price if you mention this paper.

HALL & RUCKEL, Proprietors, NEW YORK.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—An order has been filed in the United States Court in Springfield, Ill., made by Judge Woods of the United States Circuit Court accepting the resignations of J. H. Wilson and F. O. Hopkins as receivers of the Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis Consolidated Railroad Company, and appointing George T. Jarvis as sole receiver. The latter filed his bond in the sum of $25,000, with the American Surety Company as security.

—An order of sale of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway, in the event of fifteen days' further default in payment of interest on mortgages and bonds, was issued in St. Louis yesterday by Judge Henry C. Caldwell of the United States Circuit Court. The interest amounts to $1,474,716.15, and is on consolidated mortgage bonds held by the Mercantile Trust Company of New-York.

—The ninth annual session of the National Association of Railway Surgeons held its final meeting in St. Louis yesterday. The meeting was the most successful of any yet held. The election of officers resulted as follows: President—Dr. Frank J. Lutz, St. Louis; Secretary—Dr. Cassius D. Westcott, Chicago; Treasurer—Dr. E. R. Lewis, Kansas City, Mo.

—R. D. Carpenter, General Agent of the Southern Railway in this city, calls attention to the fact that the Southern Railway, Piedmont Air Line, will sell excursion tickets, Washington to Chattanooga, at $16.50, on May 5 to 8, good to return within fifteen days from date of sale.

—Two big judgments were entered in the Superior Court in Chicago yesterday against the Alley "L" Company. One was in favor of the Northern Trust Company for $287,569 and the other in favor of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank for $320,045.

—John Carstensen, the efficient Auditor of the New-York Central system, is the Secretary and Chairman of the House Committee of the new Transportation Club in this city.

—The assessed valuation of the Missouri Pacific lines has been reduced $421,000 below that of last year by the Kansas State Railway Assessors.

—The Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 2½ per cent. in cash, payable May 29.

—William Wainwright has been appointed General Assistant Manager of the Grand Trunk system.

—Aldace F. Walker has resigned as receiver of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad.

A. J. Little Under Arrest.

A. J. Little, who handled packages at the public stores for the American Express Company, was arrested yesterday, charged by the customs officials with having defrauded the Government by means of forged permits. Commissioner Alexander placed him under $5,000 bail. He will be examined on May 11. Deputy Collector Phelps, who prepared the charges, said that Little seemed to have withdrawn packages for the express company on which the Government received nothing and the company paid 21 cents per package. It is charged that when he received a permit for the withdrawal of one package, paying 21 cents for the same, he changed the permit to make it call for several packages. By charging the express company 21 cents per package, it is estimated that he made $300 in the last three months. The complaint on which the arrest was made charged forgeries by which the Government was swindled out of fees for four packages, or 84 cents. Little declared his innocence, and denounced the arrest as an outrage. Bail was furnished for him by his uncle, Andrew Little, of 17 East Sixty-second Street.

Hurt by a Bursting Steam Chest.

The steam chest of an engine in the basement of Lord's Court Building, at the southwest corner of William Street and Exchange Place, burst yes

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At all grocery stores two sizes of Ivory Soap are sold; one that costs five cents a cake, and a larger size. The larger cake is the more convenient and economical for laundry and general household use. If your Grocer is out of it, insist on his getting it for you.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS

NOVELS OF THE SPRING.

Another Work by Crawford.

ADAM JOHNSTONE'S SON. By F. Marion Crawford. With numerous illustrations. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.50.

Mr. Crawford may have only one style, but he writes in many manners. It is something of a shock to the reader—though a gentle shock, assuredly—to fall upon this new work of a rapid writer, while the memory of "Casa Braccio" is still fresh in the mind. The locale is still Italian, and no other modern writer of fiction treats Italian scenic effects more cleverly than Mr. Crawford. The place now is Amalfi, and the pictures of it, whether deliberately outlined and colored or only subtly suggested, are gratifying and measurably inspiring.

There are five or six personages of importance, and their social and domestic relations to each other are somewhat out of the common. What they do and say in a stay of ten or twelve days at Amalfi makes the story, which is tenuous, and, in itself, of little moment. One must like Mr. Crawford in his least impressive manner, or he will not care to read "Adam Johnstone's Son."

A liking for Crawford, however, is easily acquired, and once possessed is not to be easily shaken off. When one has become used to him his thinnest stories are at least mildly entertaining. The ethical problems he advances are often worthy of consideration, though he does not always try to solve them. In the present work we confess it is not so much the outcome of the love adventure of Mr. Brook Johnstone and Miss Clare Bowring that interests us—which is all the better as there is no outcome—as the close study of moods and the expression of them in polite society. How Clare looked when she said something and meant something else, and what the person she spoke to thought she meant from the expression of her face—such revelations suggest a branch of inquiry to which the student of human nature cannot give too much study.

Long conversations, which are always moderately sprightly, make up the book. In the end, as we have said, nothing of moment has happened. Clare has had an "experience" which would not be likely to blight the life of any sensible girl, and has learned something about her mother that she ought to have known, and the reader has been loitering in and about an inn at Amalfi in good weather, barring a day of showers, and feels that he really knows something of the place. As for Sir Adam Johnstone, if he is a possible human being, he is certainly the most preposterous old cad any writer has ever exalted to brief dignity in a work of fiction.

J. S. of Dale's New Book.

PIRATE GOLD. By F. J. Stimson, (J. S. of Dale.) Boston and New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

"Pirate Gold" is a story which begins with commercial Boston of 1830, when India Wharf was crowded with shipping, The Bowdoins, father and son, were the leading merchants, and they had for confidential clerk James McMurtag, a Scotchman. One day there sailed into Boston Harbor one of the Bowdoins' ships, and she had captured red-handed a piratical crew. Among the prisoners was Romolo de Soto, reputed to be Captain of the pirates. On landing, this de Soto transferred to one of the Bowdoins a bag containing nearly $17,000 in Spanish gold, and to McMurtag a little girl who called herself Mercedes. There were some extenuating circumstances with regard to de Soto. Justice being quick and sharp in those days, the entire crew, with the exception of de Soto, were hanged. He was put into prison, whence he escaped.

The pirate's gold was stored away in its bag in the vault of the Bowdoins' bank, where it appeared on the ledger as an item credited "to account of whom it may concern." Mercedes was adopted by James McMurtag, and to her he devotes his life. Mercedes, when a very young woman, marries a gambler, St. Clair. St. Clair commits a breach of trust, and unless Mercedes can obtain $17,000 her husband will go to prison. McMurtag now makes use of the pirate's money, which may or may not belong to Mercedes. Mr. and Mrs. St. Clair die miserably in New-Orleans, leaving a little girl, whom McMurtag cares for. The taking of the pirate's gold is a source of misery to McMurtag, who saves till he has repaid it into the vaults of the Bowdoin bank. De Soto, who dies in the same hospital as the St. Clairs, declares Mercedes to be his daughter and heir to the pirate's gold.

Ends in a Happy Marriage.

A ROGUE'S DAUGHTER. By Adeline Sergeant. New-York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.

In Clapham, where there are many stucco mansions, lives Mr. Julius Vansittart, with his daughter, Delia, and his son, Dick. Delia is a pretty girl and a good one, who loves her father, and Dick is something of a no'er-do-well. The sources of Vansittart's fortune are rather uncertain. He is the director of a gold-mining company. One night Delia discovers that her father is in the act of making a sudden departure. He tells Delia that he is obliged to leave England in order to escape arrest. Next day it all comes out. Mr. Julius Vansittart is a defaulter, and has run away with the money belonging to the many investors in the Orinoco Mining Company. Delia and Dick, who have hitherto held a good social position, have now thrown in their faces the bad acts of their father. They are without means. Dick had a good place in a ship broker's office, and Mr. Cyprian Harcourt, his employer, is willing that Dick should retain his position, but this the young man refuses. He wants to make a career for himself, and wants to drop his father's name. The father writes to his son and daughter to join him in Buenos Ayres, where he is living in luxury, under an assumed name, but they refuse indignantly. The story is very long drawn out, dealing in the vicissitudes of Dick and Delia, who end, as usual, by being happily married. By dint of good conduct they have redeemed the name of Vansittart, and Delia is no longer "A Rogue's Daughter."

Vigorously Written.

THE WITCH OF WITHYFORD. A Story of Exmoor. By Gratiana Chanter. New-York: Macmillan & Co. 75 cents.

Whenever you come across a woman with green eyes you may expect something uncanny. Nance Darvel has just such peculiar eyes. "The Witch of Withyford" is a story full of superstition. The indications as to when the occurrences took place are vague; supposably the period belongs to the close of the last century. The story is told by a serving woman attached to the family of the Squire of the Grange. The Squire, whose name is never given, is married to a woman he dearly loves, and he is the father of a little girl. The Squire one morning bids his wife and baby good-bye and goes out to a fox hunt. On his return home he passes over the crest of a comb, or hill; in the valley below he sees a dance of the devils. Hounds slink off, horses shiver, and the Squire and his huntsmen have a presentiment that something dreadful is about to happen, and the Squire is not mistaken. On his arrival at the grange he finds that his wife is a maniac and that his little girl has been spirited away. He summons up his household and questions them. Nance Darvel he suspects of having had a hand in the cruel work. He is about to strike Nance, with the green eyes, when she "witches" him and he is unable to punish her. The Squire's wife dies, and the child cannot be found.

Nance does not abandon the neighborhood, but lives in a hut on one of the combs. She has with her a child whose name is Malvina. To console the Squire in his bereavement, his sister, who lives in London, sends him her own little boy, who is adopted by the Squire. It is plain at once that Malvina is the Squire's lost daughter, though that fact is only clear at the beginning to the young Squire, who falls in love with her. You now seek what might have been the reasons Nance had for kidnapping the baby. Years before Nance had fallen in love with the Squire, without any advance on his part. When the Squire had married, she had sworn to do all the evil she could to him and his. A double event closes this story. Malvina having been proved to be the Squire's daughter, marries the young Squire, and the green-eyed witch, Nance Darvel, is killed by a stroke of lightning. Although there is nothing novel in the plot of Gratiana Chanter's romance, it is vigorously written in old-fashioned rural English.

LITERARY NOTES.

—Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. have in preparation a third volume by Mrs. Maud Wilder Goodwin. Mrs. Goodwin's other works, "The Colonial Cavalier" and "The Head of a Hundred," have been widely praised. The latter especially has been liked for its fidelity to conditions that existed in early Colonial Virginia, no less than for its sweetness of spirit and charm of tone. The new work has the title "White Aprons," and is a romance of the time of Bacon's Rebellion in Virginia—1676.

—The Werner Co. will soon publish "The Story of Cuba," by Murat Halstead. Mr. Halstead visited Cuba last March, and in circumstances which gave him exceptional opportunities to acquire the information most needed in such a book. The volume will be awaited with interest and is quite certain to receive the attention it merits.

—The Transatlantic Company has in press, and will soon publish, "Memoirs of a Little Girl," by Winiford Johnes, who has tried to do for girls and women what Mark Twain did for boys and men in "Tom Sawyer."

—Another edition is announced of Boswell's life of Johnson—as if Birbeck Hill's were not final. It is to be prepared by Augustine Birrell, who will contribute notes and an introduction. The number of volumes will be six.

—What should be an interesting book is in preparation in England by Raymond Beazley—a history of travel and geographical science from the time of the conversion of the Roman Empire to the eleventh century. The first volume, which has fac similes and maps, attempts to give an account of the more important geographical movements of the early Middle Ages, the purpose being to illustrate the course of the pioneer enterprise which preceded the discoveries of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. The title of the book will be "The Dawn of Modern Geography," and the publisher John Murray.

—Swinburne's new poem, "The Tale of Balern," will be published before the end of May. Since "Astrophel and Other Poems" appeared, two years ago, he has issued only a volume of essays called "Studies in Prose and Poetry."

—Two Balliol College friends of Dr. Jowett will write the Jowett biography. They are Evelyn Abbott and Prof. Lewis Campbell. John Murray will publish the book, and there will be two volumes.

—Mrs. Oliphant's book on Joan of Arc in the Heroes of the Nation Series is nearly ready.

—A volume on Bohemia written by C. E. Maurice will be the next issue in the Story of the Nations Series.

—The Chap Book will not come to New-York after all. It will remain in Chicago with H. S. Stone & Co. as publishers and Herbert S. Stone as editor.

—It is announced that the publication is contemplated of the earliest letters which the East India Company received from its Captains and agents in the East. They contain accounts of the early operations of the company and its struggles with the Dutch and Portuguese for control of the commerce of India and the Eastern Archipelago.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

READINGS FROM THE BIBLE. Selected for Schools and to be Read in Unison. Under the Supervision of the Chicago Woman's Educational Union. 16mo. Chicago: Scott, Foresman & Co.

THE WOMAN AND THE WORLD. By Valentine Van Alnwick. 12mo. New-York: Lovell Brentano & Co. 50 cents.

THE SCRIPTURE READER OF ST. MARK'S. By K. Douglas King. 12mo. New-York: The Merriam Company. 50 cents.

AN UNSATISFACTORY LOVER. By Mrs. Hungerford. 16mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.

ASSESSMENT LIFE INSURANCE. An Impartial Review of the System as It Was and Is. By Miles M. Dawson. 12mo. New-York: The Spectator Company.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING. A Practical Exposition of the Art. Vol. I., The Generating Plant. By Francis B. Crocker. 8vo. New-York: D. Van Nostrand Company. $3.

CONJUGAL AMENITIES By Delta. 12mo. New-York: A. E. Cluett & Co. $1.

A HANDBOOK ON CURRENCY AND WEALTH. With Numerous Tables and Diagrams. By George B. Waldron. 18mo. New-York: Funk & Wagnalls Company.

THE NOVELS OF CAPT. MARRYAT. Edited by R. Brinsley Johnson. Vols. I. and II. Peter Simple and Frank Mildmay. 12mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

THE FISHERMAN AND HIS FRIENDS. A Series of Revival Sermons. By the Rev. Louis Albert Banks. 12mo. New-York: Funk & Wagnalls Company.

THOSE GOOD NORMANS. By Gyp. Translated from the French by Marie Jussen. 18mo. New-York: Rand, McNally & Co. $1.

THE STANDARD HYMNAL FOR GENERAL USE. Edited by C. C. Converse, LL. D. New-York: Funk & Wagnalls Company.

A SKETCH OF THE CURRENCY QUESTION. By Clive Cuthbertson. 12mo. London: Effingham Wilson.

CYCLISTS DINE A FRIEND

DINNER TO ASSEMBLYMAN ARMSTRONG OF BAGGAGE BILL FAME.

A Daintily Served Meal and a Lot of Enthusiasm Made Up for a Lack of the Numbers Expected to be Present to Welcome the Father of the Bill that Has Legally Made Bicycles Pieces of Wheelmen's Baggage.

Cyclists have been called cranks. That may not exactly fill the bill, and would undoubtedly do injustice to many thousand people who ride the bicycle. Call them peculiar in some respects. It sounds better. When the Bicycle Baggage bill was pending they made an idol of Assemblyman W. W. Armstrong of Rochester, who had charge of their bill, and succeeded in getting the wheel classified by law as a gripsack, as Senator Cantor had previously succeeded in getting it classified as a vehicle.

Last evening it was proposed to honor Mr. Armstrong by giving him a dinner at the Hotel Savoy. It was naturally to be expected that the bicycle riders who tour all over the country, and talked loudly about what their rights were, and what they wanted, would turn out in such numbers that the hotel would fail to accommodate them. But a head tax of $3 per plate for the dinner seemed to dampen the enthusiasm of the "bicycle must be baggage" men and women.

At all events, for some reason but about 150 ladies and gentlemen appeared to partake of the very dainty dinner served in the brilliantly lighted ballroom of the hotel. The bunches of colors in the roses and tulips, lilacs and arbutus, and the vivid green of the potted plants scattered about served to accentuate the brilliancy of the gold and silver and white of the decorations of the room, making it altogether warm and light and brilliant.

What Assemblyman Armstrong's reception may have lacked in numbers was made up in enthusiasm, however, the score of ladies present leading the men in this respect.

Seated at the raised table at the east end of the room was the guest of the evening, at the right of George R. Bidwell, the somewhat portly, but jocular and thoroughly witty, Chairman and toastmaster. He is the Chairman of the Committee on Transportation of the League of American Wheelmen, and one of the hard workers whose labors did much to secure the passage of the bill. Seated at the table were also Dr. R. Ottolengui, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements; Chief Consul Isaac B. Potter of New-York State, Chief Consul Robert Gentle of New-Jersey, Sterling Elliott of Boston, President of the league; A. C. Morrison of Milwaukee, Second Vice President of the league; Senator Jacob L. Cantor, W. G. Oppenheim, the inevitable Lawson N. Fuller, and late in the evening Col. George E. Waring, Jr., Street Cleaning Commissioner, M. L. Bridgman and E. J. Tinsdale of the Cyclists' Federation were neither one at the guests' table; nor was St. Clair McKelway of Brooklyn, who was invited, and had up to this time a clean record of never having declined an invitation to a dinner. Gen. H. F. Tracy, Dr. Chauncey M. Depew, Mayor Strong of this city, Mayor Wurster of the late City of Brooklyn, and several other speakers who were expected failed to appear.

Nevertheless there was the most cordial sort of a reception to Assemblyman Armstrong when, in spite of the presence of the ladies, cigars were lighted, and the formal exercises of the evening begun. These had a delightfully informal air about them, and there was a feeling of perfect good-fellowship all through the evening.

Dr. Ottolengui began proceedings by turning the conduct of affairs over to Mr. Bidwell, who proved the happiest sort of a toast-master, with a pat story, a witty remark, or a happy bit of fun injected here or there, and always at opportune moments.

Assemblyman Armstrong modestly disclaimed all the credit for the passage of the bill, and said that to Chief Consul Potter the chief credit belonged. He had been received by the singing of the chorus, "For he's a jolly good fellow," the orchestra accompanying the singers. He insisted that his fame was a vapor, his popularity among the wheelmen an accident, and that he was on the whole something of a "gold brick," that had been given to wheelmen, as but little of the credit for the passage of the bill was due to him, and most of it to Messrs. Potter and Bidwell and the solid front of the League of American Wheelmen.

Other speakers were Isaac B. Potter, who urged concerted action and organized effort before the Legislature next year in favor of good roads; Lawson Fuller, who boomed his Washington Heights real estate, as usual, and told how he could drive a four-in-hand team; Senator Jacob L. Cantor, Stanton Elliott, who spoke of wheelmen in politics; Dr. G. E. Blackham, who talked about old-time cyclists; A. C. Morrison, whose topic was cycling in the West, and W. G. Oppenheim, who talked about "The By and By of Cycling."

Among those present were Mrs. Merry, "the Cyclists' angel," who furnishes bail for "scorchers" when they are arrested; Ida Trafford Bell, who writes in praise of bloomers; T. A. Raisbeck and wife, R. L. Stillson and wife, Mrs. Allis, Mrs. Witthaus, Dr. and Mrs. Jacobus, Mrs. E. G. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Frobisher, M. M. Belding, Jr., A. G. Batcheldor, George Stackhouse, St. L. Rhein, J. J. Eckert, W. R. Pitman, W. J. McCormick, Dr. Westby, A. H. Granger, A. H. Curtis, and Major Plimly.

LIVELY BICYCLE RACES.

Close Contests at the Games in Eighth Regiment Armory.

The bicycle company of the Eighth Regiment and the Greenwich Wheelmen held a most successful athletic and bicycle meeting in the armory of the former, Madison Avenue and Ninety-fourth Street, last evening. One of the largest gatherings of the season was seen, and the fair sex were out in large numbers.

The meeting was the last scheduled indoors this season. The bicycle races filled in the most satisfactory manner, such fliers as F. F. Goodman, W. H. Owen, and J. W. Judge figuring.

After a number of heats were run in the sixty-yard sprint, the race narrowed down to four starters in the final, who made a capital race all the way, the winner turning up in M. P. Lynch of the Bay Ridge Athlete Club, who just got home by a few inches from Fred Florer of the St. Bartholomew Athletic Club, in the clever time of 7 seconds.

The novice bicycle was productive of a number of mishaps, none of which was serious, but the referee came in for his share of abuse for placing the men as they finished, contrary to the ideas forced upon him by any number of riders who were unplaced. The finish showed the winner, W. B. Stage, who was compelled to ride over the second man, C. Oldenstadt, who had fallen within fifty yards of the finish in his effort to avoid a rider who had received a cropper.

The two-mile bicycle handicap brought out a field of a dozen, with the indoor crack-a-jack F. F. Goodman at scratch, but at the second lap he took a tumble which put him out of the race, which was won after a cracking competition by L. V. Mockridge of the Greenwich Wheelmen, with "Joe" Judge of the Riverside Wheelmen close up, in 5:32 4-5.

The summary:

60-Yard Dash, Handicap, Trial Heats.—First heat: Won by J. Devins, St. T. D. L., (6 feet.) Time—0:07 3-5. Second heat: Won by M. Zinn, New-York C., (8 feet.) Time—0:07 3-5. Third Heat: Won by E. Zinn, New-York C., (4 feet.) Time—0:07 1-5. Fourth heat: Won by C. J. Borre, St. Bartholomew A. C., (12 feet.) Time—0:07 1-5. Fifth heat: Won by F. Flores, St. Bartholomew A. C., (2 feet.) Time—0:07 1-5. Sixth heat: Won by E. A. Moore, San Remo F. B. C., (2 feet.) Time—0:07 1-5. Seventh heat: Won by F. J. Shelley, Xavier A. C., (2 feet.) Time—0:07 1-5. Eighth heat: Won by P. J. Corley, N. W. S. A. C., (3 feet.) Time—0:07 2-5. Ninth heat: Won by E. Goetting, Brooklyn High School, (3 feet.) Time—0:07 2-5. Tenth heat: Won by B. Sandford, New-Jersey A. C., (5 feet.) Time—0:07 2-5. Eleventh heat: Won by M. P. Lynch, Bay Ridge A. C., (7 feet.) Time—0:07. Second Trials—First heat: Won by E. Zinn, New-York C., (4 feet.) Time—0:07 2-5. Second heat: Won by F. Flores, St. Bartholomew A. C., (2 feet.) Time—0:07 1-5. Third heat: Won by P. J. Corley, N. W. S. A. C., (3 feet.) Time—0:07 1-5. Fourth heat: Won by M. P. Lynch, Bay Ridge A. C., (7 feet.) Time—0:07. Final heat: Won by M. P. Lynch, Bay Ridge A. C., (7 feet;) P. Flores, St. Bartholomew A. C., (2 feet,) second; P. J. Corley, N. W. S. A. C., (3 feet,) third. Time—0:07.

One-Mile Bicycle Race, Novice, Scratch, Trial Heats.—First Heat—Won by E. Anderson, Titan A. C.; E. Goetz, Wilson W., second. Time—2:52 3-5. Second Heat—Won by C. Oldenstadt, Greenwich W.; J. C. Watson, Company E, Eighth Regiment, second. Time—2:54 2-5. Third Heat—Won by J. P. Williams, Riverside W.; W. B. Stage, New-York C., second. Time—2:46 2-5. Final Heat—Won by W. B. Stage, New-York C.; C. Oldenstadt, Greenwich W., second; E. Anderson, Titan A. C., third. Time—2:48 3-5.

One-Mile Bicycle Race, Handicap, Trial Heats.—First Heat—Won by F. F. Goodman, Riverside W., (scratch;) W. E. Mosher, Riverside W., (110 yards,) second. Time—2:32 3-5. Second Heat—Won by L. V. Mockridge, Greenwich W., (60 yards;) W. H. Owen, Greenwich W., (20 yards,) second. Time—2:38 2-5. Third Heat—Won by H. M. Stivers, Riverside W., (65 yards;) O. U. Babcock, Greenwich W., (90 yards,) second. Time—2:38. Final Heat—Won by W. E. Mosher, Riverside W., (110 yards;) O. U. Babcock, Greenwich W., (90 yards,) second; F. F. Goodman, Riverside W., (scratch,) third. Time—2:33 3-5.

880-Yard Run, Novice, Scratch, Trial Heats.—First Heat—Won by J. J. Malloy, Xavier A. A.; George Ehret, Jr., Columbia College, second; W. J. Price, St. Bartholomew A. C., third; W. Lawson, Atlantic A. C., fourth. Time—2:21 2-5. Second Heat—Won by A. Allmuth, C. C. N. Y.; F. J. Farrell, Alma A. C., second; W. B. Gunton, Columbia University, third; C. A. O'Rourke, Trinity School, fourth. Time—2:17 4-5. Final Heat—Won by J. J. Malloy, Xavier A. A.; W. B. Gunton, Columbia University, second; F. J. Farrell, Alma A. A., third. Time—2:15.

Two-Mile Bicycle, Handicap, Trial Heats.—First Heat—Won by F. M. Holahan, Riverside Wheelmen, (200 yards;) F. F. Goodman, (scratch,) second; E. Steck, Titan A. C., (160 yards,) Time—5:24 2-5. Second Heat—Won by L. V. Mockridge, Greenwich Wheelmen, (110 yards;) W. A. Whelpley, Greenwich Wheelmen, (130 yards,) second; J. W. Judge, Riverside Wheelmen, (60 yards,) third. Time—5:12 3-5.

Final Heat—Won by L. V. Mockridge, Greenwich Wheelmen, (110 yards;) J. W. Judge, Riverside Wheelmen, (60 yards,) second; Frank M. Holahan, Riverside Wheelmen, (200 yards,) third. Time—5:32 4-5.

Three-Quarter-Mile Run, Handicap,—Won by W. M. Grady, Y. M. C. W., (80 yards;) D. J. Donovan, Xavier A. A., (80 yards,) second; J. W. Rumpf, St. George A. C., (55 yards,) third. Time—3:19 4-5.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

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THAIS WON THE THOUSAND GUINEAS.

Prince of Wales's Filly Captured the Classic Event at Newmarket.

LONDON, May 1.—The Prince of Wales's filly, Thais, won the One Thousand Guineas Stakes at Newmarket to-day. The race was run over the Rowley mile, a mile and eleven yards. Thais is a brown filly by St. Serf-Poetry. Douglas Baird's br. f. Santa Maura, by St. Simon-Palmflower, was second, and Lord Zetland's b. f. Jolly Boat, by Panserchire-Santa Felice, third. The other starters were the Duke of Westminster's br. f. Omladina, H. McCalmont's ch. f. Amphora, Hamar Bass's ch. f. Sister to Ella Tweed, Leopold de Rothschild's br. f. Fiesole, Sir J. Blundell Maple's ch. f. Barn Dance, H. McCalmont's b. f. Snowy Corrie, Lord Crewe's b. f. Flitters, the Duke of Devonshire's b. f. Burgonet, Lord Durham's b. f. Drip, Lord Ellesmere's b. f. Miss Fraser, Sir Waldie Griffith's b. f. Vitula, Sir J. Blundell Maple's br. f. St. Ange, Prince Soltykoff's ch. f. Toison d'Or, the Duke of Westminster's b. f. Helm, and Lord Londonderry's br. f. Serfdom.

The betting was 5 to 1 against Thais, 10 to 1 each against Santa Maura and Jolly Boat, 9 to 2 against Omladina, 5 to 1 against Amphora, 10 to 1 each against Sister to Ella Tweed and Fiesole, 14 to 1 against Barn Dance, 17 to 1 against Snowy Corrie, 33 to 1 against Flitters, 50 to 1 each against Burgonet, Drip, Miss Fraser, Vitula, St. Ange, La Toison d'Or, Helm, and Serfdom.

The horses got a good start, St. Ange making the running from Fiesole, Amphora, and Omladina to the bushes, where Thais came out, followed by Serfdom, Santa Maura, Amphora, and Omladina. They ran in this order to the dip, where Thais was joined by Santa Maura. It was a splendid race from this point home. Thais winning by a head, and Santa Maura beating Jolly Boat by three-quarters of a length. Time—1:46 1-5.

The May Plate for two-year-olds was won by Leopold de Rothschild's b. f. Goletta. Mr. Lorillard's Lamerock ran, but was unplaced. The Brinkley Plate for three-year-olds was won by T. Jennings, Jr.'s Glow. Mr. Lorillard's Dakotah II. was unplaced. The Brethy Plate, a handicap, was won by T. Cannon's Hfracombe. E. Wishard's Ramapo was unplaced.

MANHATTAN'S LADIES' DAY.

About 2,500 Visitors Inspect the Clubhouse and Enjoy the Entertainment.

The New Manhattan Athletic Club held a very successful "ladies' day" at the clubhouse, yesterday afternoon, and the fair sex were fairly in possession of everything in the house. It was estimated that 2,500 passed through the doors, and they enjoyed every event scheduled.

From the "gym" to the swimming bath, the fair guests roamed. The billiard room received its share of attention, while the theatre held a large audience during the progress of the high class vaudeville show, some of the leading entertainers being Harding and Ah Sid, in their Chinese laundry act; Colby and Way, Violetta in a skirt dancing specialty, John R. Harty, the comedian; Fialowski, and the Angela Sisters in a clever dancing act.

The natatorium was next visited, and an exhibition of fancy swimming and diving was given by E. M. Vandervoort and S. B. French, assisted by Alexander Nuffert, the ex-amateur champion, who is now the club's instructor.

An exhibition of pictures, drawings, and etchings, loaned by Scribner's Magazine, was not the least important feature of the occasion.

YACHTSMEN ENTERTAIN LADIES.

Enjoyable Afternoon at the New-York Yacht Clubhouse.

The New-York Yacht Club held, for the first time in its history, a "ladies' day" yesterday, and from 3 o'clock in the afternoon until 6 in the evening the clubhouse, at 67 Madison Avenue, was filled with handsomely gowned and pretty women.

There were very nearly 400 guests present.

The model room was the most attractive. It was decorated with palms and plants, yacht ensigns, and the burgee of the club. At one end of the room, on a beautiful polished table, were the trophies, America's Cup holding the place of honor, in the centre; the gold cup given by the Prince of Wales and won by George Gould, with the Vigilant, and the beautiful cup presented by the club to the owners of the Defender for her victory in 1895.

The international code signal was flying from the house, in indication of welcome, and the Commodore's flag hung over the entrance. The west gallery was filled with palms, and colored glass globes at either side gave the port and starboard lights, while a clock chimed the bells to indicate the hours, in yachting fashion.

Refreshments were served in the billiard room and in the messroom. A Hungarian band played during the afternoon. A pretty feature of the day was a knot of red, white, and blue ribbons, the club colors, which was presented to every guest.

The officers and prominent members of the club who received the guests were Commodore E. M. Brown, Vice Commodore H. C. Ward, Rear Commodore L. Cass Ledyard, E. E. Chase, Arthur Ingraham, Fordham Morris, A. B. Jones, V. S. Oddie, F. M. Davies, F. M. Cronise, and H. Edwards-Ficken. The two latter gentlemen are responsible for the handsome decorations of the clubhouse.

Among these present were Mrs. E. M. Brown, Mrs. Fordham Morris, Mrs. J. V. S. Oddie, Mrs. F. M. Davies, Mrs. F. M. Cronise, Mrs. H. Edwards-Ficken, Mrs. Grenville Benson, Miss Benson, Mrs. Bennett J. King, Miss Prentice, Miss H. C. Hallett, Mrs. William R. Hallett, Miss Mabel Choate, Mrs. Charles R. Fox, Mrs. Howard McNutt, Mrs. De Ruyter, Miss De Ruyter, Mrs. James Francis, Mrs. H. M. Francis, Miss E. P. Steers, Mrs. R. Ogden Doremus, Miss Estelle Doremus, Mrs. C. S. Clark, Mrs. Joseph B. Read, Mrs. Rufus S. Ransom, Mrs. A. C. Lordly, Miss Alicia Trainer, Mrs. Belden J. Rogers, Mrs. Paul F. Stevenson, Mrs. Julia Meigs Poole, Mrs. James Lenox, Mrs. Henry Guy Carlton, Miss Emily M. Major, Mrs. H. F. Quackenbush, Miss Quackenbush, Mrs. R. W. Rutherford, Miss Eloise L. Breeze, the only one of the four lady members of the club present; Mrs. Samuel G. Adams, Mrs. R. Ransom, Mrs. L. S. Conklin, Mrs. O. S. Teale, Miss S. R. Lee, Mrs. George G. Ferman, Mrs. George A. Freeman, Mrs. A. R. De Voe, Mrs. Arthur Burtis, Mrs. George B. De Forrest, Mrs. G. L. Barron, Mrs. G. L. Morse, Mrs. D. L. Brame, and Mrs. W. E. W. Scott.

INDIAN HARBOR'S QUARTERS.

The Hasell Place Leased While the Clubhouse Is Being Repaired.

The new clubhouse of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club at Greenwich will not be ready for use by the opening of the season, and so the Directors announce that they have leased the adjoining property known as the Hasell place.

The property is situated on Indian Harbor on the main road running south from the Greenwich station, and is only ten minutes' walk or four minutes' drive from the station. The property has a frontage of 500 feet, with beautiful, well-shaded grounds. The house is completely furnished and contains all modern improvements. A telephone is to be put in the house, which will be of great convenience to yachtsmen, enabling them to communicate with their offices in New-York, and also to order provisions, &c., from the stores in the village of Greenwich, which could be delivered in a few minutes. The house contains several sleeping apartments, and members can be accommodated with rooms at the club, either for the season or transiently. The restaurant will be managed by the club's steward, under the direction of the House Committee.

There is a stable on the premises, which should be a convenience to members desiring to drive to the club. The naphtha launch will be rented to members during certain hours of each day, as will be hereafter announced by the House Committee, and it is probable that arrangements will be made to make trips to the Riverside Yacht Club on two evenings of the week, free to members, instead of one, as heretofore.

Members desiring to visit the club will find the house open and the steward in charge, but the club will not formally go in commission until Decoration Day, the 30th of May.

Bits of Yachting News.

—Vice Commodore Fred T. Adams has returned from his trip to Texas, and is now planning for the yachting season. He and a party of friends will coach to Port Jefferson on the 20th. The Sachem will then be put in commission and sailed to New-York. Commodore Adams will then go to Ardsley-on-the-Hudson and a visit will be paid to the Ardsley Casino. The Sachem will return in time to take part in the opening ceremonies and races of the Atlantic Yacht Club on Decoration Day.

—Major J. Fred Ackerman's yawl Fidelio has been fitted out for the season at Port Jefferson, and yesterday Major Ackerman and Col. David E. Austen went to sail the yacht to New-York. The Fidelio is a handsome yacht, and one of the best cruisers of her size in the Atlantic fleet.

—P. Marion Crawford expects to sail for the Mediterranean on his yacht on May 20. The boat has been named Alda, which is Icelandic for Ocean Wave.

YALE FRESHMEN WIN.

Beat the "Sophs" at Baseball and Then Took the Fence in Triumph.

NEW-HAVEN, May 1.—The annual baseball game between the freshmen and sophomores at Yale to-day resulted in a victory for the freshmen, by the score of 4 to 3. About 3,000 persons witnessed the game. The sophomores paraded the streets of the city before the contest, with two bands, a drum corps—a cavalry squad, and an infantry detachment. They also had four small yacht guns.

During the game a sophomore, by accident, shot E. M. Atkins, centrefielder of the freshmen. The sophomores were stationed behind first base, where they fired off their muskets and cannon with blank cartridges to rattle the freshmen. The wadding from the discharge wounded Atkins in the calf of the right leg. He is not seriously injured.

The freshmen raided the sophomore drum corps, stole their fifes and nuts, and took the Yale fence in triumph.

Metropolitans, 15; Wilmingtons, 7.

The Metropolitans defeated the Wilmington Baseball nine easily yesterday at the Polo Grounds. Score:

METROPOLITANS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	WILMINGTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Bannon, lf.	2	3	1	0	0			Welch, c.	1	0	3	0	4		
Cavelle, cf.	2	3	3	0	0			Gallghr, ss.	2	1	3	5	0		
Foster, c.	1	2	6	1	0			Berry'll, 1b.	0	1	12	1	1		
Clark, 1b.	1	4	10	1	0			Drew, cf.	0	2	1	1	0		
Battam, 3b.	1	1	2	3	1			Newell, 2b.	0	1	4	3	1		
Williams, rf.	2	3	1	1	0			M'Int'e, 2b.	1	2	0	1	0		
Hickm'n, ss.	1	1	1	4	1			Monty'y, lf.	2	2	3	4	0		
Irwin, 2b.	1	3	2	2	0			Spratt, rf.	1	1	0	0	0		
Standish, p.	2	2	1	0	0			Amole, p.	0	0	2	0	4	0	
Totals	15	21	27	10	2			Totals	7	12	27	15	3		

Metropolitans	0	1	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	—15
Wilmingtons	0	0	4	1	1	0	0	0	1	—7

Earned runs—Metropolitans, 11; Wilmingtons, 2. Two-base hits—Bannon, 2; Cavelle, Clark, Williams, Newell, Amole. Three-base hits—Cavelle, Clark. Home run—Standish. Sacrifice hits—Berryhill, 2. Stolen bases—Bannon, 2; Cavelle, 3; Foster, Irwin, Montgomery, 2. First base on errors—Metropolitans, 1; Wilmingtons, 2. First base on balls—Off Standish, 6; off Amole, 5. Struck out—By Standish, 3; by Amole, 1. Left on bases, Metropolitans, 10; Wilmingtons, 11. Time—2:00. Umpire—Mr. Mace.

Paterson, 8; New-Haven, 4.

PATERSON, N. J., May 1.—New-Haven dropped its first game here after a good struggle by a score of 8 to 4. Cogan was in the box for the local team and held the visitors down to six hits. Attendance, 300. The score:

Paterson	5	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	—8
New-Haven	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—4

Base hits—Paterson, 15; New-Haven, 6. Errors—Paterson, 4; New-Haven, 2. Batteries—Cogan and Elton; Garvin and Hodge. Umpire—Mr. Huggins.

Wesleyan, 14; Dartmouth, 1.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., May 1.—Wesleyan defeated Dartmouth easily to-day at baseball. Knell pitched a fine game, and the hard hitters from New-Hampshire failed to gauge his curves. The score:

Wesleyan	2	1	1	2	0	7	1	0	—14	
Dartmouth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ABBEY'S—A Pair of Spectacles; Old Cronies—Matinée.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—After Dark—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
AMERICAN—Myles Aroon—8:00. Matinée.
BIJOU—The Widow Jones—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BROADWAY—El Capitan—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
CASINO—The Lady Slavey—8:00. Matinée.
CASINO CHAMBERS—Cabaret du Néant—2:00 to 12:00.
EDEN MUSEE—World in Wax; Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Bohemia—8:20. Matinée.
FIFTH AVENUE—The Speculator—8:15. Matinée.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Village Postmaster—8:15. Matinée.
GARDEN—His Absent Boy—8:30. Matinée—2:00.
GARRICK—Thoroughbred—8:30. Matinée.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Rob Roy—8:00. Matinée.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Marguerite—Santanelli—Vaudeville—8:15. Matinée.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Chieftain—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
HOYT'S—A Black Sheep—8:30. Matinée—2:15.
IRVING PLACE—Dr. Klaus—8:15. Matinée—Der Conjugator—2:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vitascope—Vaudeville—8:00. Matinée.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Concert—8:00.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Annual Exhibition—Day and Evening.
PALMER'S—Prestidigitation and Dancing—8:00. Matinée.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—Metropolitan vs. ——— 4:00.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12:00.
STANDARD—Chimmie Fadden—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
STAR—The Law of the Land—8:00.
TROCADERO MUSIC HALL—Vaudeville—8:00. Matinée.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE.

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	Times. 1895.	Times. 1896.
3 A. M.	54	44	46
6 A. M.	54	46	47
9 A. M.	54	52	54
12 M.	57	56	60
4 P. M.	55	56	60
6 P. M.	52	53	56
9 P. M.	50	49	53
12 P. M.	47	48	51

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday 53.38
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday 52.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year 55.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years 54.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau report: Fair, with possible Showers in the afternoon.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 7, Column 1.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE "LOGICAL CANDIDATE."

It seems safe to assume, as everybody does assume, that the victory of McKINLEY in the State Convention of Illinois greatly aids, if it does not assure, his nomination at St. Louis. That would be a most absurd performance, but its absurdity does not diminish its probability. McKINLEY is the "logical candidate" of the party only if protection is to be the principal issue, which is highly improbable. The most pressing question to be decided by the people of the United States this year is the question, "What is a dollar?" It is because that question has been left open, and nobody can be sure how it will be answered, that business remains dull, confidence in the future is not restored, and enterprise is paralyzed. It is not at all because a tariff was passed which, through treachery within the Democratic Party, fell very far short of fulfilling the pledges upon which that party secured the power of framing a tariff and of meeting the just expectations of the country, and which in many of its schedules is but a slight modification of the McKinley law.

So far as there is any popular enthusiasm for McKINLEY in the Republican Party, it is founded upon a popular delusion. This delusion is that the stagnation of business was due to such tinkering of the McKinley law as the Democratic traitors allowed to be made. It is a delusion that has been carefully cultivated by the managing politicians of the party, who are too intelligent to share it and who have much more practical reasons for favoring McKINLEY's candidacy. Their reason is an expectation that an offer to the protected manufacturers to write their own tariff schedules will be worth to the party an enormous campaign fund, of which they themselves will have the distribution. McKINLEY's name undoubtedly does represent such an offer, and that is all it represents. But it is doubtful whether the offer will be so alluring to the manufacturers as the politicians believe. In this very Congress the Republicans have tried, not to pass a tariff, for that the President's veto would have prevented, but to bring in a bill to show the bid they were willing to make for the support of the protected manufacturers, and to show what they would do with a McKinley instead of a Cleveland in the Presidential chair. They have not been allowed even to bring in such a bill, being "held up" by the "silver Senators," who were so far in the right that the currency question is the most important issue in our politics, as they insisted that it was, although they took the wrong side of it. They insisted that a promise of free coinage of silver at a false ratio should precede or accompany a promise of a manufacturers' tariff.

Some few protected manufacturers were willing to pay even this shameful price for the privilege of writing the next tariff. But they were so few that in the Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia, the very citadel of protection, they were overwhelmingly voted down. The protected manufacturers, as there represented, at once vindicated their own standing as men of business and not brigands, and served notices on the managing politicians of the Republican Party that there were lengths to which they would not go in behalf of another McKinley law, and that at the debasement of the currency they drew the line. What guarantee can the Republican politicians offer them that the price to be paid will be any less, even with a Republican majority in the next Congress and with McKINLEY in the Presidential chair? With McKINLEY on a free-silver platform, the "silver States" would be appeased, and they might be appeased with a "straddle" in the platform, judicially interpreting it by the candidate as in effect a free-silver platform. But how about the manufacturers who are expected not only to acquiesce in this "most filthy bargain," but to supply the money for putting the contracting parties in a position to carry it out? What reason have the managing politicians to suppose that the manufacturers of Philadelphia will be more complaisant than they have thus far shown themselves or that the manufacturers elsewhere will be more complaisant than the manufacturers of Philadelphia? The politicians may be quite sure that the silver States, having already shown their power to paralyze the party, will use that power again. They may be quite right in assuming that McKINLEY will offer no obstacle to the passage of a Free Silver bill as an equivalent for a prohibitory tariff. But they are reckoning without the business community of the United States. And they have already evidence that they are reckoning without the very men whose contributions they expect to secure by the nomination of McKINLEY. For the protected manufacturers are, after all, members of that business community, and as such will decline to make a price for their own products, if that price is to be paid in fraudulent dollars.

THE TAX-RATE HUMBUG.

In discussing local and State tax rates we have always maintained that they afford no index of public economy, but politicians are constantly trying to humbug the people with them. The real question is, how large are the expenditures of public money, and are they economically applied? At the close of the session of the Legislature a parade was made of a reduction of the tax rate from last year's 3.24 mills on the dollar to 2.69 mills, though the latter is considerably higher than that fixed by the last Democratic Legislature, notwithstanding the estimate of $3,000,000 of revenue from the new liquor tax. But in point of fact, the expenditures of the State Government were increased last year by several hundred thousand dollars, and this year's appropriations were several hundred thousand dollars in excess of those of last year.

How much relief does this change in the tax rate signify in direct taxation upon property? It means a payment of 55 cents less on $1,000 of assessed valuation than last year. But for the liquor tax it would have been 9 cents more on the $1,000. The Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee and other defenders of an improvident Legislature talked as though the liquor tax were so much gain, and did not come out of the production of the people's industry just as much as any of the proceeds of any other form of tax.

When people pay their tax bills there is no separation of the State and local taxes. They are paid together at a rate which includes that for State purposes, and much the larger part of the payment is for local expenses. There is no gain in reducing the State rate if the local rate is increased as much or more. The only serious fault found with the liquor tax is the inequality of the portion taken by the State from cities and from towns, and every dollar taken by the State necessitates an added dollar to local taxes on property. If it is true that the State will receive $3,000,000 from the liquor tax, much more than one-half of it will be drawn from this city. Suppose it is only one-half, then the city will have to raise $1,500,000 more for local purposes than it would have had to raise if the whole of the liquor tax collected here had been left to the local Treasury.

The tax in this city for municipal expenses is about six times that for the city's share of State expenses. The cost of the City Government is constantly increasing, and this very Legislature added to it considerably. Besides increasing the number of municipal employés and raising salaries in a number of cases, it provided for an issue of nearly $10,000,000 of new bonds, not including those for dock improvements. This may all have been necessary or wise, but it shows how heavy is the local burden and how it tends to grow heavier from year to year. The city needs for its own use so much in taxes upon its own people that it is not just to force from it more than its fair contribution for the support of the State Government. If it pays four times as high a liquor tax as is paid in a village and eight times as much as is collected in a rural town, it helps to reduce not only the State tax, but the local rates for those villages and towns, at the cost of an increase in its own local rate much greater than the reduction in its State rate.

The effect of the liquor tax, so far as cities are concerned, will be to increase by its unequal operation the local tax rate much more than the State tax rate is decreased. If the proceeds were left to the cities it would be a relief to property; if it were equal in its operation, whatever went to the State would diminish by so much the amount to be raised on assessment, but with its inequality it compels the cities to contribute more than their share to the State and make up their local revenues by a higher rate on property values. It is a juggle intended to deceive and to cheat, and the whole pretense of a reduced tax rate is a shallow fraud. The rate is decreased by robbery, and it could be wiped out by confiscating each year the amount necessary to meet expenses.

WHAT TO DO WITH THE FIVE MILLIONS.

Among the bills passed by the Legislature affecting this city is one authorizing an expenditure of $5,000,000 for additional school accommodations. Now, there is no doubt as to where these accommodations are most needed. The money should be expended in providing the means of primary education for all children who are now deprived of it.

There is in this State a compulsory education law which requires that all children not otherwise taught shall attend public schools a certain length of time between certain limits of age and receive instruction in elementary branches. That law has never been fully complied with in this city, and the chief plea in extenuation has been that it had not sufficient school accommodations for all the children. It should apply all the resources available to supplying that deficiency. The lowest grade should be amply provided for, and every child should receive an elementary training in the schools before anything is done for extending secondary and higher instruction. As speedily as the necessary schoolhouses can be constructed an end should be put to the complaint that there is not room for the children who are required by law to attend the public schools.

With this increased provision of room there should be a reconstruction of the courses of study and the system of teaching under which primary instruction and elementary training would be assured to all children in the schools before money or effort was bestowed upon "advanced studies." The upper grades should be simplified and a system worked out which would stand firmly on a broad foundation instead of being flimsily elevated into a fantastic structure of many grades and variegated courses of study, frittering away the energies of teachers and giving pupils a smattering of languages and sciences without genuine discipline for the work of life.

A GOOD VETO.

Mayor STRONG should have the thanks of all sensible citizens for putting his veto on the bill giving the Fire Commissioners control over the civil service examinations for appointments in their department. And our thanks should be the more hearty because he took time enough for his veto to make it fatal. The bill was bad, without excuse or palliation. It was based on a bad principle, and its motive was as wrong as it well could be.

The one purpose of the civil service provisions of the Constitution is to take away from politicians the power to give or get offices for party service past or future. In doing this the people secure the best service that can be got at the lowest cost, since men will work harder for less pay when they know that to keep their places or to get better ones they have only to earn them. At the same time the right of all men to compete on equal terms for public employment is secured. To obtain these very great benefits, the civil service law provides that, in the main, appointing officers shall not have the tests of fitness for appointment in their own hands, because officers who would, if free, give places for party reasons would so apply the tests as still to do that.

The Fire Commissioners asked for the control of the examinations solely because they wished to run them for politics; the Legislature granted the Commissioners' request for the same reason. In putting a stop to this wretched little game the Mayor has done a good piece of work, not only because it was a wretched game, but because, if he had let it succeed, it would have been played in all the departments, one after another, as fast as the spoilsmen were ready to seize them.

THE VIOLIN CASE.

Nobody who has followed the testimony in the case against FLECHTER can entertain the least doubt that he has been justly condemned. It seems that he himself ascribed his conviction to his own lawyer, and indeed his lawyer in offering himself as a witness with a piece of testimony that turned out to be damaging to his client, very possibly contributed to the result and deserved the raillery directed at him in the closing speech of the prosecutor. It must be owned, too, that his counsel exasperated the attendants upon the trial, and presumably the jury also, by turning the defense into a scurrilous attack upon the prosecution, which the Recorder might perhaps have stopped before he did. It is possible that this misbehavior of the advocate was injurious to his client. But his conviction is nevertheless clearly due to the overwhelming weight of the evidence against him.

No doubt the trade of an expert in violins has almost as many temptations as that of an expert in horses. Considering what must seem to him the inexcusable ignorance of many of his customers, there is a great pressure put upon him to take advantage of his knowledge by becoming a sharp practitioner. But this tendency may be resisted. There are not wanting examples either of honest violin dealers or of honest horse dealers. When a family has subsisted for several generations upon its inherited and acquired special knowledge, we may be sure that honesty is as requisite to it as skill. And, in London very conspicuously, the profession of a trusted expert in violins is apt to be an hereditary calling. FLECHTER, however, seems never to have made any effort to resist the temptations of his calling, but to have fallen a facile victim to them. A lawsuit was the natural sequel of a transaction with him, and some of his lawsuits might with great propriety have been begun with an indictment instead of a complaint. The crime of which he has been convicted was of so peculiar a meanness as to deprive him of all sympathy. His conviction not only serves him right, but distinctly renders the buying of fiddles in New-York a safer transaction than it has been while he was engaged in selling them.

TARIFF PEDDLING.

Senator QUAY, who once frightened the leading Republican organ of Philadelphia with the awful risk of "standing dumb" before the revelation of his misdeeds, is reported to feel very glum over the success of McKINLEY in Illinois. If now there is the same success, or anything like it in Indiana, then, indeed, in the phrase of the Senator, "the jig is up." That is, of course, the "jig" of Mr. QUAY, which seems to have been a joyous and confident game to corner patronage and legislation, particularly legislation.

That there is any great difference between McKINLEY and HARRISON as to the tariff, or between HANNA and QUAY is, of course, absurd. With all of them the tariff is the thing they deal in. The favored interests want rates to suit them; the Republican Party can give such rates; McKINLEY and HARRISON alike are ready to trade tariff for votes or the equivalent of votes by which to satisfy their ambition. HANNA and QUAY are competing for the business of running the party that can control the tariff trade.

Senator TELLER, who is a sort of special partner in the tariff business, with a limited contribution to the capital, but whose own line is silver, in his speech on Wednesday threw a lot of light on the way the traffic in legislation is carried on in the United States Congress. He and his friends wanted free coinage. President HARRISON, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. McKINLEY, Mr. REED, and all the other past and present candidates for the Republican nomination wanted a tariff. "We determined," says Mr. TELLER, "that we would put a free-coinage bill upon the Tariff bill, [the McKinley Tariff bill,] which we knew we could do with the help of the Democrats. That we said we would do, and that is why the Senator from Ohio yielded his judgment." Under that threat, to save the tariff, Mr SHERMAN accepted the very bad Silver Purchase act of 1890. Mr. HARRISON accepted it, also, according to Mr. TELLER, not to save vetoing a free-coinage bill, but to avoid vetoing a tariff bill with a free-coinage bill tacked to it.

What a fine, thriving, driving business it all is! It could not be carried on if there were no tariff rates to deal in, and that, quite as much as any conviction as to protection, is the reason why tariff agitation is still kept up in this country, which has outgrown protection as completely as an adult has outgrown his swaddling clothes.

According to The London News, President CLEVELAND's reference, in his Shakespeare birthday letter, to the ties that bind together the English-speaking nations, was made with "a deliberate intention to facilitate the closing of an unpleasant episode in the relations of Great Britain and the United States." This is giving to a straightforward statement of fact a depth of significance hard to justify, perhaps, particularly as the President long ago selected and quite openly proclaimed the means that to him seemed best calculated to "facilitate the closing" of another "episode," to which The London News carefully abstains from referring. It is a little wearisome to notice that the English papers all make what must be an intentional mistake in this matter, and prefer to treat a symptom rather than the cause in dealing with the ailment now afflicting those blessed "ties." The symptom is grave, to be sure, but the way to cure it is perfectly well known on both sides of the water.

Were it not that the testimony of several witnesses directly contradicts the story told by the man KEUTZ, it would not be difficult to believe that the accident which caused the death of Miss SCHUMACHER occurred in exactly the way he describes. KEUTZ says he was driving along One Hundred and Sixth Street, when the young woman attempted to pass him. Both were moving rapidly, but both were on the right side of the roadway, and there was plenty of room. Suddenly Miss SCHUMACHER lost control of her machine, and a moment later ran directly into the wagon. There is evidence that it was reckless driving and not unskillful riding that caused the disaster, and yet every one who has noted the peculiarities of bicyclists, and especially of women bicyclists, must have seen, time and again, cases of momentary panic as inexplicable and as needless as that by the narration of which KEUTZ endeavors to exculpate himself. People have not yet been riding bicycles long enough to have acquired an instinctive knowledge of what to do when confronted by perils so sudden that even hasty reasoning upon them is impossible. When afoot, humanity is guarded and guided at such moments by muscular actions almost wholly involuntary. These "reflex movements" play a great part in life, and are among the most valuable legacies inherited from our ancestors. Our ancestors, unfortunately, made no preparation for the new implement of locomotion, and the consequence is that a great multitude of persons are called upon to develop at once certain instincts at variance with all their other instincts, or else to use their brains much more rapidly than brains are accustomed to be used. They can do neither the one thing nor the other, and hence the frequent accidents.

METHODISTS TALK OF WOMEN.

One of the Great Questions at the General Conference in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 1.—The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which will be in session for one month, was called to order in the Central Armory this morning by Bishop Bowman, the oldest of the Methodist Bishops.

There are four accredited women delegates to the conference, and their admission will cause one of the hottest fights ever waged in the conference. The woman question came up immediately after the appointment of the committees, and the battle was commenced.

From three to eight Bishops will be added to the present number. Some of the men who are talked of are Chancellor J. R. Day, President of the Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y.; the Rev. Dr. T. B. Neely of New-Jersey, the Rev. Dr. Carl Cranston of Cincinnati, Chaplain C. C. McCabe, the missionary Secretary of the Church; the Rev. Dr. J. R. King of New-York City, the Rev. Dr. James W. Bashford of the Ohio Wesleyan University of Delaware, Ohio; the Rev. Dr. C. W. Smith, editor of The Pittsburg Christian Advocate; the Rev. Dr. J. R. Goucher of Baltimore, the Rev. Frank Bristol of Evanston, Ill., and the Rev. Dr. J. W. E. Bowen, professor of Historical Theology in the German Theological Seminary, Atlanta, Ga. The last named is a colored man.

A committee will report Monday as to the eligibility of women.

Philanthropy or Misanthropy?

From London Truth.

Some weeks back I commented on an advertisement asking for "an earnest Christian man" to act as engineer on a Congo Mission steamer "at a small remuneration," and expressed doubt whether anybody but a very earnest Christian, and not many of them, would volunteer for this berth. Dr. Grattan Guinness, who was the advertiser, writes to tell me, as a fact worth notice, that he received twenty applications for the post, and that some four years ago a similar advertisement brought about 120 replies. The doctor adds the still more surprising information that "not a few of those who did apply were not earnest Christian men at all." I wonder what they were, and what motive impelled them to volunteer for a stokehole on the Congo at a "low remuneration." Was it philanthropy, or misanthropy, or merely the difficulty of getting a living at home?

Perhaps He Doesn't Want It.

From The London News.

Mr. Barney Barnato gained an important step in his career recently. He won the City and Suburban, and in fine style, his horse Worcester coming in three lengths ahead. He may begin to think of doing really great things now, and there is nothing to which he may not aspire, except, perhaps, the See of Canterbury.

CHARLES WYNDHAM'S BENEFIT.

Two Notable Dramatic Performances Given in London Yesterday.

LONDON, May 1.—Two noteworthy dramatic performances were given in London to-day to mark the twenty-fifth anniversary of Charles Wyndham's management of the Criterion Theatre. Most of the prominent actors now in England volunteered their services. Wyndham is a very popular man in London both on and off the stage. Many distinguished persons, including the Prince of Wales, were instrumental in arranging for this well-deserved recognition of his services.

The "morning" performance was given at the Lyceum Theatre, and began with Henry Arthur Jones's one-act comedy called "A Clerical Error," in which Wilson Barrett, in his original rôle, the Rev. Richard Capel, was assisted by Maud Jeffries and other members of his company. Then the first act of Bulwer's "Money" was presented with an extraordinary distribution, including Beerbohm Tree as Evelyn, the Bancrofts as Smooth and Lady Franklin, John Sleeper Clarke as Graves, William Blakeley as Sir John Vesey, Charles Hawtree as Blount, Henry Kemble as Stout, Herbert Waring as Glossmore, James Fernandez as Sharp, Arthur Roberts as the servant, Winifred Emery as Georgiana, and Mrs. Tree as Clara Douglas. This was followed by the third, fourth, and fifth acts of "The School for Scandal," with the following cast:

Sir Peter Teazle	W. Farren
Joseph Surface	Forbes Robertson
Sir Oliver Surface	H. H. Vincent
Charles Surface	Charles Wyndham
Crabtree	Tom Thorne
Sir Benjamin Backbite	Cyril Maude
Careless	George Alexander
Moses	E. Righton
Snake	Weedon Grossmith
Trip	Fred Kerr
Sir Harry Bumper (with song)	W. Terriss
Sir Toby	Arthur Bourchier
Old Rowley	Hermann Vezin
Joseph's Servant	E. Maurice
Charles's Servant	G. Farquhar
Mrs. Candour	Rose Leclercq
Lady Sneerwell	Jessie Millward
Maria	Mary Moore
Maid	Elialine Terriss
Lady Teazle	Mrs. Patrick Campbell

Charles Surface's Guests: Lewis Waller, Leonard Boyne, Arthur Playfair, Yorke Stephens, Sydney Brough, Bernard Gould, Frank Fenton, J. L. Mackay, and Allan Aynesworth.

The most noteworthy features of this bill were the reappearance of the famous American comedian, John Sleeper Clarke, who has long been in retirement; of Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft, who have not been seen in public since Mr. Hare's revival of "Diplomacy"; and of Hermann Vezin, who took the small part of Rowley in Sheridan's comedy.

To-night the performance was given in Mr. Wyndham's own theatre, the Criterion, and began with a famous old comedietta, "Who's to Win Him?" acted by Seymour Hicks, Harry Nichols, Lionel Brough, Kate Rorke, Doretha Baird, Annie Hughes, Maude Millett, and Fay Davis. The second act of "The Critic" was then given with this cast:

Puff	George Grossmith
Dangle	H. Standing
Sneer	W. Somerset
Don Whiskerandos	E. J. Lonn
Earl of Leicester	G. W. Anson
Sir Walter Raleigh	E. Righton
Lord Burleigh	W. Blakeley
Governor of Tilbury Fort	Charles Brookfield
Master of the Horse	H. De Lange
Sir Christopher Hatton	Brandon Thomas
Prompter	C. Edmonds
Sentinel	H. Paulton
Sentinel	A. Bishop
Beefeater	Tom Thorne
Tilburina	Florence St. John
First Niece	Decima Moore
Second Niece	Kate Cutler

"David Garrick" was then played by Wyndham, Farren, Giddens, Blakeley, Mary Moore, and others. Mr. Edward S. Willard was conspicuous by his absence from both bills.

THE NEW DOMINION CABINET.

Completed by Sir Charles Tupper, and the Members Sworn In.

OTTAWA, Ontario, May 1.—Sir Charles Tupper, the new Canadian Premier, has completed the work of reconstructing the Cabinet, and the members were sworn in this afternoon. With two exceptions, the changes are all in the Quebec representation. Neither Sir Adolphe Caron, late Postmaster General, nor the Hon. J. A. Ouimet, late Minister of Public Works, are in the new Cabinet, their places being filled respectively by the Hon. L. O. Taillon, who has resigned the Premiership of the Province of Quebec to enter the Dominion Government, and Senator Alphonse Desjardins, late Minister of Militia. The Hons. A. R. Angers and J. J. Ross, members of the Senate, also will come in, the former to take the position of President of the Privy Council, and the latter to be without a portfolio.

The other changes are the substitution of Lieut. Col. D. Tisdale, member of Parliament, as Minister of Militia, in place of the Hon. Mr. Desfardins, and Hugh J. Macdonald, son of the late Sir John A. Macdonald, in place of the Hon. T. M. Daly, as Minister of the Interior, and the appointment of Sir C. H. Tupper to the position of Solicitor General. The last-named position does not carry with it a seat in the Privy Council.

The following is the official list of the new Cabinet: President of the Council—A. R. Angers; Postmaster General—L. O. Taillon; Minister of Marine and Fisheries—John Costigan; Minister of Railways—John G. Haggart; Minister of Finance—George Foster; Public Works—A. Desjardins; Minister of Justice—A. R. Dickey; Minister of Militia—Lieut. Col. Tisdale; Minister of Agriculture—W. H. Montague; Minister of Interior—Hugh John Macdonald; Secretary of State—Sir Charles Tupper; Minister of Trade and Commerce—W. B. Ives; Controller of Customs—J. F. Wood; Controller of Inland Revenue—Lieut. Col. E. G. Prior; Solicitor General—Sir C. H. Tupper; Ministers without portfolio—Sir Frank Smith, Donald Ferguson, and Senator Ross.

Sir A. P. Caron, it is said, will go to London as High Commissioner, Sir Donald Smith, who was appointed to that position recently, making way for him, while Mr. Ouimet has an offer of a seat on the bench of the Court of Appeals. Senator Desjardins and Senator Angers are to resign their seats in the Senate.

TORONTO, Ontario, May 1.—A Montreal dispatch to The World (Government organ) says: "The Quebec Government is without a head, as the Hon. L. O. Taillon has resigned the Premiership and has gone to Ottawa to be sworn in as a member of Sir Charles Tupper's administration. He will have for French colleagues the Hon. A. R. Angers, the Hon. Alphonse Desjardins, and the Hon. J. J. Ross, ex-Premier of Quebec. This indicates the retirement of Sir Adolphe Caron and the Hon. J. A. Ouimet from the Cabinet."

Died Long After His Trip to Chicago.

From The Boston Transcript.

A peculiar document was offered in the Suffolk Probate Court before Judge Grant, as the last will of William W. Batchelder, Jr., a bachelor, who died recently, leaving an estate of the value of $1,500. The instrument, which was made previous to his going to the World's Fair, is as follows:

BOSTON, Aug. 12, 1893.

If anything should happen to me on my trip to Chicago, (life being uncertain,) I wish to transfer to Mrs. Julia A. Wadleigh any and everything that I possess—money, leases, bank books, &c., to be used by her as she sees fit.

And to the above I sign my name before these three witnesses.

WILLIAM W. BATCHELDER, Jr.

A. H. Hook, T. Botting, S. D. Jenness.

After a brief hearing, the Court intimated that it thought that the instrument was a legal will, but took the case under consideration.

Treasury Receipts and Expenditures.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—Official Treasury figures make the Government deficit for the ten months of the fiscal year to date $23,456,190. The receipts for the period named were $274,892,733, and the expenditures $298,347,923. As compared with the corresponding months of 1895, the receipts show an increase of $14,000,000 and the expenditures a decrease of nearly $7,000,000. The receipts for April just past were $24,282,693 and the expenditures $28,987,381, making a deficit for the month of $4,704,488.

As compared with April, 1895, the receipts for this year show an increase of only $35,000, but the expenditures are $4,000,000 less. Nearly $2,000,000 of this decrease is in pension payments and $1,000,000 in public improvements under the War Department. Interest charges show an increase over April, 1895, of $3,500,000, and since July 1, 1895, $32,108,364 has been paid on this account, or 11½ per cent. of the gross receipts of the United States since that date.

No Hearings by Gov. Morton.

ALBANY, May 1.—Gov. Morton will not begin the consideration of thirty-day bills until Wednesday at the earliest. There are about 500 of them altogether. They will be conveniently classified, and for the next two weeks Chairman Lincoln of the Statutory Revision Commission, the Governor's chief legal adviser, will be busy examining the bills to see that they are properly drawn and Constitutional. The Governor will give no public hearings on any bills this year—not even to the anti-consolidationists. Any persons having arguments to submit must send them in the form of briefs.

MORTON IS A MERE TOOL

PLATT USING HIM TO FURTHER HIS PERSONAL SCHEMES.

Legislation Shaped in the Interest of the State Machine—The "Boss's" Plans May Miscarry After the St. Louis Convention—The Governor Not So Subservient as the Legislators—A Serious Situation Facing the Republican Dictator.

ALBANY, May 1.—Thomas C. Platt's Morton Presidential-candidacy farce is as dead as the recent session of Mr. Platt's Legislature. The Tioga boss may not admit it before the expiration of the thirty days' period in which Gov. Morton will have an opportunity to act upon some of the bills in which Mr. Platt's son's law firm is interested, but the news from Illinois this morning has been ample to satisfy everybody else upon that point.

Gov. Morton may be pleased to take the soft seat which is awarded to favorite sons, but unless he has a whole hive full of bees in his hat he will probably see the existing condition of affairs as clearly as any ordinary observer.

A bit of inside political history is well worth recording at this time. Despite all claims to the contrary, Gov. Morton did not consent to enter his name in the list of Presidential aspirants until he had been besought, begged, and implored to do so by T. C. Platt's machine. The little yarn about Platt never having tried to influence the Governor in this matter, which has been given out so freely by Mr. Platt's friends, is ridiculous. The official announcement that Gov. Morton was a candidate for the nomination at St. Louis came with the new year within a few hours of the beginning of the legislative session.

Mr. Platt knew long before then that he had absolute control over the Legislative branch of the Government. To carry out his schemes of legislation completely he wanted a club over the Governor's head. He also had control of the machinery which would nominate seventy-two delegates to the St. Louis Convention. Besides that, he was on trading terms with Quay, Clarkson, and other bosses, who then thought they could manipulate delegations in various parts of the country. Under these conditions it was not worth while for the Governor to allow a Presidential bee to buzz in his hat unless he was disposed to keep on good terms with Mr. Platt, and that was just what Mr. Platt was after.

Mr. Platt was accused early in the game of a lack of sincerity in his support of Gov. Morton. He was charged with having brought Mr. Morton into the field simply to furnish a rallying point for the New-York delegates, and many skillful politicians who watched the course of events and who knew Mr. Platt, maintained that when the time came Mr. Platt would "dump" Mr. Morton like a load of sand, and put the delegates to St. Louis where they could act to the best advantage for Platt.

It appears to a good many politicians now that this was only a part of the game; that Mr. Platt was more interested in the Morton boom because of its effect on Morton than from any advantage he might get by holding the delegates in a solid bunch. Mr. Platt doubtless has been pleased to some extent with the way his scheme worked. Gov. Morton, who is a peace-loving man at all times, has dealt gently with some of Mr. Platt's choicest measures. At times open threats have been made against the Governor that refusal to obey machine orders would cost him delegates at St. Louis.

One such occasion was when the Albany Police bill, which the Governor signed to-day, was before him for the first time. That bill was drawn in the interest of the Albany section of the Platt machine, and was designed specifically to make William Barnes, Jr., Mr. Platt's lieutenant in this county, the dictator of Republican machine politics hereabouts.

The Governor objected to some of the bill's provisions, and was preparing to veto it. Mr. Barnes openly made the threat that a veto would cost at least two votes in St. Louis, and would make trouble generally for

MAY DAY IN CAPITALS

VIENNA'S PRATER IS INVADED BY A MOB THAT SOLDIERS DISPERSE.

London's Unemployed Meet at Hyde Park and Listen to Louise Michel and Other Socialists—Paris's Discontented Make Plans for Sunday That the Police May Disconcert—Berlin and Rome Stifle Demonstrations.

VIENNA, May 1.—A large number of workmen and Socialists gathered about the Reichsrath building this evening and hooted the Government. Frequently the cry of "Down with Badeni!" (the Prime Minister) could be heard. The mob then entered the great park, the Prater, where they acted in a riotous manner.

The police attempted to restore order, but the rioters turned on them and drove them away, hurling stones and other missiles at them. Several policemen were badly hurt in the melée.

Troops were called for and were promptly on the scene. They made short work of the rioters and quickly cleared the Prater and the streets in the vicinity where the mob attempted to linger. Fifteen of the rioters were injured and many arrests were made.

LONDON, May 1.—Hundreds of unemployed workers held a meeting in Hyde Park and passed the international Socialist resolutions to overthrow the system of centralization of capital.

The speakers at the meeting were Louise Michel, M. Sembat, Socialist member of the French Chamber of Deputies; Mrs. Marx, and Dr. Aveling. The principal workingmen's demonstration will be held Sunday.

PARIS, May 1.—In accordance with expectation May Day was quietly observed. A great many meetings were held, but they were orderly. The Socialists intend to hold a monster demonstration Sunday, when they will march to the Hotel de Ville and the Palace of the Elysée, denouncing the Senate and the Cabinet. It is possible that the police may interfere with their plans.

BERLIN, May 1.—The city was quiet. A large number of May Day meetings of workingmen were held, most of which were crowded, but all were orderly. The shoemakers of Stralau, a suburb of Berlin, marched in procession without any opposition until they arrived at Schilling Bridge, where they were met by the police, who dispersed them. The paraders returned home in small groups.

ROME, May 1.—Most of the workingmen made a full holiday, and the newspapers suspended publication. The authorities took the precaution to strengthen the garrison against possible disturbances, but there were no indications that such precautions were necessary. The garrisons at Milan, in the Romagna district, and in Sicily were also strengthened.

BRUSSELS, May 1.—A fight occurred today at Chatelet, Hainault, between the Socialists, who were celebrating May Day, and a number of policemen. The police were worsted until they were reinforced. Several were injured.

CECIL RHODES'S ARREST URGED.

British Officers Must Not Hold Shares of Chartered Company.

LONDON, May 1.—The Star, in an article commenting on the cipher dispatches which were entered as evidence at the trial of the members of the Reform Committee at Pretoria, urges the immediate arrest of Cecil Rhodes.

The Westminster Gazette counsels the resignation of those comprising the management of the British South Africa Company and their withdrawal from public life, for a while at least.

The St. James's Gazette says that the Government must be prepared to meet a demand for the trial of Cecil Rhodes and the revocation of the charter of the British South Africa Company.

The Pall Mall Gazette says it is now impossible to talk about the severity of the Boers, in the face of the revelations made by the cipher dispatches just exposed.

The Globe takes the side of Rhodes, and tries to shield him from all blame.

The Government's orders to Gen. Carrington, commanding the British forces in Matabeleland, and Sir Richard E. R. Martin, Administrator of the Police in Bechuanaland, Matabeleland, and Mashonaland, who replaces the officers of the Chartered Company in the administration of affairs in Rhodesia, have just been published. The orders forbid the British officers and men to hold shares in any South African venture.

LORD LOCH OF DRYLAW DENIES.

Former Governor of Cape Colony Did Not Suggest Invasion.

LONDON, May 1.—In the House of Lords to-day Lord Loch of Drylaw, who, as Sir H. B. Loch, was Governor of the Cape of Good Hope and British High Commissioner of South Africa from 1889 to 1895, when he received his present rank and title, made an emphatic denial of the statement involving him in the invasion of the Transvaal by Dr. Jameson.

The statements which he refuted were, in effect, that he had, while Governor of Cape Colony, suggested an invasion of the Transvaal to the Johannesburg committee; that he had also offered to support a rebellion with troops, and that he had in other ways encouraged or incited hostile action against the Boer Republic.

Lord Loch said that he had never proposed to the Reform Committee an invasion of the Transvaal; had never intimated that he would support such a movement; had never asked Lionel Phillips if Johannesburg would hold out; nor had he ever promised to intervene in the event of a rebellion, as had been alleged. Lord Denbigh said he did not think that the matter called for any action on the part of Parliament at present.

REFORMERS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Interdict on Property Removed and Clemency Is Popular.

LONDON, May 1.—The Times will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Cape Town saying that advices received there from Pretoria, capital of the Transvaal, show that the interdict upon the property of the members of the Johannesburg Reform Committee has been removed except in the cases of Mr. Leonard and Dr. Wolff.

The health of Mr. John Hays Hammond, the American who was sentenced to death, continues to cause uneasiness.

The Boer Progressist Party appear to be unanimously in favor of leniency toward the prisoners. They consider that banishment and a small fine would be sufficient punishment.

Judge Gregorowski, who sentenced the prisoners, was hooted upon his arrival at Bloemfontein, on his return from the Transvaal.

GEFFCKEN, THE HISTORIAN, DEAD.

He Published Emperor Frederick's Journal and Was Tried for Treason.

MUNICH, May 1.—Frederick Henry Geffcken died at Munich last night from suffocation as the result of the explosion of a petroleum lamp.

Frederick Henry Geffcken was born at Hamburg Dec. 9, 1830. He studied law in the Universities of Bonn, Göttingen, and Berlin, went into the service of the Hanseatic cities and became, in 1854, Secretary of Legation at Paris. In 1866 he was Chargé d'Affaires of Hamburg at London, and, in 1869, member of Hamburg's Senate. In 1872 he accepted the Chair of Common Law at the Strasburg University, and, in 1882, retired to Munich to devote himself to his historical work.

He published, in 1888, in the Deutsche Rundschau, an article entitled "Aus Kaiser Friederichs Tagebuch," which, Prince Bismarck said, revealed secrets of State. The writer was accused of treason, arrested, and imprisoned at Hamburg. He pleaded that the Emperor Frederick had authorized the use of his journal for publication three months after his death. There were fruitless efforts to find the manuscript. Geffcken was brought before the High Court of the empire, tried and acquitted. He retired to Switzerland in 1889.

His works are numerous and important. Among them may be mentioned his "Reform of the Prussian Constitution," 1870; "The Constitution of the German Confederation," 1870; "The Danubian Question," 1884; "The Right of Intervention," 1887, and new editions of Martens's "Diplomatic Guide" and Heffler's "International Law of Europe."

LI HUNG CHANG IN RUSSIA.

He Will Be Guided in This Country by a Customs Official.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 1.—Li Hung Chang, the extraordinary representative of the Emperor of China at the ceremonies attending the coronation of the Czar of Russia in Moscow, arrived here yesterday. He was received by the Russian authorities and the Chinese Legation, and was also provided with a guard of honor.

Li Hung Chang made a few remarks in response to his greeting by the Russian authorities, expressing his good wishes for the welfare of the Czar. After this formality he entered a State carriage and was driven to the Hotel d'Europe.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—With reference to the proposed visit of Grand Secretary Li Hung Chang to the United States on his way home from the Czar's coronation, Charles Denby, United States Minister at Pekin, has notified the State Department that in order to facilitate the journey through Europe and America, Sir Robert Hart, Inspector General of the Imperial Chinese Maritime Customs, has arranged to designate a member of the Chinese Customs Service of the nationality of each country he will visit to accompany him while in that country.

Mr. von Grot, a Russian citizen and Deputy Commissioner of Chinese Customs, has been directed to make the first stage from Pekin to Moscow. In Germany, France, and England, the Grand Secretary will be met by Chinese customs officials of these respective nationalities.

Edward B. Drew, an American citizen, for many years a Commissioner of Chinese Customs, and now on leave of absence in America, has been directed by Inspector General Hart to place himself at Li Hung Chang's disposition while the latter is passing through this country. Mr. Drew's wide knowledge of both China and America, says Mr. Denby, will make his selection an admirable one for this purpose.

DIAMOND ROBBERS IDENTIFIED.

Mr. and Mrs. Burden Testify at the Bow Street Police Court.

LONDON, May 1.—William Turner and William H. Dunlop, the Burden diamond robbers, were again arraigned in the Bow Street Police Court this morning. Mr. and Mrs. Isaac T. Burden of New-York were present and identified the jewelry found upon the persons and in the lodgings of the prisoners as their property, and also recognized the prisoners as having been in their employ as servants. The prisoners were unmoved throughout the examination, remaining stolidly indifferent to the proceedings.

The detectives thanked Mrs. Burden for her clear and concise evidence. Mr. Burden told a representative of The United Press that he believed the jewelry stolen from his house by Turner and Dunlop to be intact, with the exception that a few small diamonds were missing from their settings. The prisoners were remanded for one week, pending the procurement of necessary documents.

BULAWAYO'S CONDITION GRAVE.

Matabele Expected to Try to Intercept Cecil Rhodes's Advance.

CAPE TOWN, May 1.—Advices from Bulawayo say that the condition there is unchanged. Articles of food are dearer than ever before, and steadily increasing in price.

Cecil Rhodes has telegraphed to Capt. Duncan, commanding a wing of the forces around Bulawayo, saying that the effect of the Matabele rising will be to give the country a railway two years sooner than had been expected.

It is reported that the Matabele are in command of the Salisbury Road, through which Cecil Rhodes's advance is expected.

Bishop's Volunteers Against Cuba.

MADRID, May 1.—A meeting was held here to-day in accordance with the proposal of the Bishop of Madrid and others to organize companies of volunteers for service against the rebels in Cuba. The meeting was crowded. Among those present were many of the most prominent personages in the diocese. Speeches were made and resolutions passed declaring in favor of putting the proposal of the Bishop into effect at once, and committees were appointed to make the necessary arrangements.

A Cuban Battle Near Rematas.

HAVANA, May 1.—The Cantabria Battalion has had an engagement near Rematas with the rebel bands of Lazo and Varona. The fight was a hot one, and the rebels lost over thirty killed and many wounded. The Spanish loss was one killed and four wounded.

Six of Messagera's Men Were Lost.

MADRID, May 1.—A dispatch from Havana says that the Spanish gunboat Messagera lost six men in capturing the filibustering schooner Competitor near Berracos, on the northern coast of the Province of Pinar del Rio, a few days ago.

Liberal Elected in Aberdeen.

LONDON, May 1.—An election was held in the North Division of Aberdeen to-day to fill the vacancy in the House of Commons caused by the resignation of Dr. William Alexander Hunter, (Liberal,) who retired because of ill health. The vote stood: Mr. Pirie, (Liberal,) 909; Tom Mann, (Labor,) 479. At the last election Dr. Hunter received 4,156 votes against 698 cast for J. L. Mahon, (Labor.)

Turkey Must Pay an Indemnity.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 1.—France and Italy, through their representatives here, have demanded of the Porte an indemnity for the loss of life of citizens of those countries and the destruction of property belonging to Catholic missions during the recent massacres in Anatolia.

A Fatal Boerse Bill Amendment.

BERLIN, May 1.—The House passed, by a vote of 200 to 39, an amendment to the Bcerse bill prohibiting time or future dedeals in grain. It is regarded as probable that the Government will drop the bill.

Dervishes Defeated Near Akasheh.

CAIRO, May 1.—The Egyptian troops under the command of Major Murdoch have had a sharp skirmish with a force of 1,200 dervishes near Akasheh. The dervishes were defeated, with much loss.

Beatrice Succeeds Her Husband.

LONDON, May 1.—Princess Beatrice, (Princess Henry of Battenberg,) daughter of the Queen, has been appointed Governor of the Isle of Wight.

Foreign Miscellaneous Reports.

—Emperor William opened the Berlin Industrial Exhibition, in one of his silent moods. He said only "Yes" in reply to the formal question whether his Majesty would permit the opening of the exhibition. But he remarked, in the colonial section, the Lokal Anzeiger says: "I hope the exhibition will be an incitement to acquire more colonies."

—The cruiser Minneapolis arrived at Gibraltar to-day on her way to Cronstadt, whence Admiral Selfridge and some of his officers will proceed overland to attend the Czar's coronation.

—David D. Wells, Second Secretary of the American Embassy at London, is betrothed to Marietta Ord, daughter of a London physician.

—The Swiss National Exhibition was formally opened at Geneva by Dr. Adolphe Deucher, Vice President of the Swiss Confederation.

Condition of the Wool Market.

Speculative buying in the wool market was checked in the last week by the decline of 5 per cent. in prices for merinos at the London sales. In the opinion of The Textile Manufacturers' Journal, growers who are financially able to hold their wools will wait for higher prices, and of the remaining supplies no large amount is likely to be pressed upon the market until demand improves. It is useless to look for any lasting improvement in demand or prices until after the opening of the lightweight season, or after July 1. Sales for the week in the principal wool markets of the country reached 2,076,600 pounds domestic and 1,218,800 pounds foreign, a gross total of 3,295,400 pounds, as compared with 3,180,100 pounds domestic and 1,470,000 pounds foreign, a gross total of 4,650,100 pounds for the previous week.

HILDRETH'S HAT BETRAYED HIM.

Important Testimony in the Trial of the Boy Train Robber.

ROME, N. Y., May 1.—Important testimony was presented to-day in the trial of the boy Hildreth, accused of helping to wreck the New-York Central fast-mail train the morning of Nov. 19. After several witnesses had testified to the condition of the track before and after the wreck and to finding wrenches, a hammer, and burned matches beside the track, H. C. Arnott testified that he found Hildreth's hat near the wreck, and gave it to a detective.

Mrs. Celia Perryn, mother of Hildreth's sweetheart, said Hildreth came to her house between 7 and 7:30 o'clock the morning of the wreck and took breakfast. She noticed that his nose was scratched, and told him he looked as though he had been running through berry bushes.

Miss Celia Perryn, Hildreth's sweetheart, was an unwilling witness. She said she had known Hildreth three years. When he came to her house on the morning of the wreck she noticed his nose was scratched. She said she had a conversation with Hildreth, but when asked what it was she hesitated and said she could not remember.

She finally said he told her the fast mail had been wrecked between Rome and Greenway. He told her he led the boys to the place where the wreck took place and expected to be arrested. He asked her to send a telegram to his father, and she did so. He told her his hat was gone, and if it should be found he might be implicated.

Under the questioning of the District Attorney and the Court, Miss Perryn admitted, little by little, substantially, all the salient points in Hildreth's confession to her. The Judge got out of patience with the witness and told her he wanted no quibbling.

Policeman Keating told of Hildreth's arrest and of his confession to the Chief of Police.

Chief of Police Hagerty was sworn to testify to Hildreth's confession to him. Hildreth told the Chief that the hat found at the wreck was his. The Chief went on to tell what he told the boy when asking him to confess.

The defense objected, and urged that any confession obtained by threats, duress, reward, or hope of reward or of clemency was incompetent.

The question was being argued when the court took a recess until to-morrow morning.

JUMPED DOWN THREE STORIES.

Mrs. Grauer Makes a Dangerous Leap at an East-Side Fire.

There was an exciting scene at a fire at 227 Delancey Street at 11:30 o'clock last night, when Mrs. Grauer jumped from the top floor and was badly injured.

The fire was discovered by Policeman Hay of the Delancey Street Station, who aroused the tenants.

Mrs. Grauer and her two daughters, who lived on the third floor, went to the rear fire escape. They were told by neighbors to jump to the ground, but they did not do so. They went to the front of the building, and Mrs. Grauer, who is a corpulent woman, got upon a window sill. She was urged to jump by the people in the street, and she finally did so.

Her fall was broken by Patrick Moss of 27 Columbia Street, but she was unconscious when taken to a neighboring house.

Her daughters remained in their rooms and were overcome by the smoke. They were unconscious when rescued by firemen, but they and their mother recovered consciousness. One of the daughters, however, was in a serious condition, and was taken to Gouverneur Hospital.

The damage to the building and contents amounted to about $2,000.

LAW BOOKS AT AUCTION.

Reports of American Courts and the English House of Lords.

Among the law books sold by Bangs & Co. yesterday were the following:

Benjamin's "Table of New-York Cases," 1887-93, and "Haviland and Greene's Citations," 1893-4, two volumes, $6.20; "Common Bench Reports," new series, by Scott, Vols. I. to XIX., $21.85; "English Chancery Reports," 1849-65, edited by Perkins, twenty-three volumes, Boston, 1871-4, $16.10; "House of Lords Reports," by Clarke and Fennelly, 1831-46, twenty-three volumes, Boston, 1870-4, $12.55; Kent's "Commentaries on Common Law," eleventh edition, by Comstock, four volumes, 1867, $5.50; "Law on Insurance," third edition, two volumes, Boston, 1891, $4.90.

"New-York Session Laws," Twenty-first, Thirty-seventh, and Thirty-ninth sessions, four volumes, $4.50; "Laws of the State of New-York," 1777 to 1801, inclusive, republished by the Secretary of State, five volumes, Albany, 1886-7, $7.50; "Spelling on Extraordinary Relief," two volumes, Boston, 1883, $5.25; Von Holst's "Constitutional History of the United States," eight volumes, Chicago, 1889-92, $11; and "Woerner on the American Law of Administration," two volumes, Boston, 1889, $6.20.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Col. Alexander Bliss.

Col. Alexander Bliss, stepson of the late George Bancroft the historian, and whose Secretary of Legation he was while Mr. Bancroft was Minister to Germany, died in Washington Thursday in his sixty-ninth year. Col. Bliss was born in Boston. His father, Alexander Bliss of Springfield, Mass., was at one time a partner of Daniel Webster. His mother was Betsy Davis of Plymouth, Mass., who opened the ball at the dedication of the Plymouth Monument, when Daniel Webster delivered one of his famous orations.

Col. Bliss was graduated from Harvard University in the class of '47, with Charles A. Dana. He read law in the office of William Allen Butler of New-York City, but did not practice his profession.

He was a staff officer of Gen. McClellan, and became a Lieutenant Colonel and Quartermaster April 20, 1863.

His mother married George Bancroft as her second husband, and from 1867 to 1874 Col. Bliss, who was then retired from the army, served as Secretary of Legation in Berlin.

Solomon Stern.

Solomon Stern of 521 Broadway was striken with paralysis in his office yesterday and died at his home, 1,468 Lexington Avenue, last night. Mr. Stern was born in New-York on November 15, 1846. He started as a poor boy, working in a store. After saving up some money, he went into business at Tallahassee, Fla., when he was twenty-one years old, in a general merchandise enterprise. Fifteen years ago he started in the cloak business in New-York. He was a member of the Royal Arcanum, but belonged to no social club. He was a member of Congregation Rudolf Sholum, Sixty-third Street and Lexington Avenue. He leaves a wife and three children.

Obituary Notes.

—Albert P. Moriarty, who for many years was well known as a decorator of locomotives and other pieces of costly machinery, died at his home, 487 Madison Street, Brooklyn, yesterday morning. He was eighty-two years old, and was one of the charter members of the Brooklyn Masonic Veteran Association. He was at one time Grand Secretary of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite Masonry. Owing to his extreme age he was pensioned two years ago by the Scottish Rite Order. He leaves a wife, two sons, and a daughter. The funeral services will take place from the Aurora Grata Cathedral Sunday afternoon.

—John D. Shedlock, for many years an attaché of the law department of the Mutual Life Insurance Company in this city, and a member of the bar of the City of New-York, died of heart diseases in his home, 406 Tenth Street, Brooklyn, yesterday. He was born in London in 1844, and came to this country when a young man. He was a member of Bedford Lodge, F. and A. M., of which he was a Past Master. He was also attached to the Brooklyn Masonic Veterans' Association and Brevoort Council, R. A. He was a member of All Saints' Protestant Episcopal Church. He leaves a wife and four children.

—William A. Holcomb, one of the best-known business men of the Pacific coast, President of the San Francisco Produce Exhange and the Merchants' Exchange, died Thursday night in Oakland, Cal. He was a native of Grand Isle County, Vermont, and sixty-four years old. In 1885 his name was presented as a Republican candidate for the United States Senate, but was subsequently withdrawn.

—Alderman John H. McAlvin of Lowell, Mass., died yesterday. He had served as City Clerk and City Treasurer, and has been engaged in mercantile pursuits. He was a Trustee of the Lowell Five Cent Savings Bank.

—Secretary Mallet-Prevost of the Venezuelan Commission, in a telegram to Justice Brewer yesterday, announced the death of his father in Philadelphia, where the Secretary has been for the last week.

—Augustus E. Peck, the oldest art and picture dealer in Worcester, Mass., died Thursday. He was seventy-four years old, and had been in business in Worcester between thirty-five and forty years. He leaves a wife.

—Dr. H. C. Nicholson died near Independence, Ky., yesterday. He was seventy-four years old. He claimed to be the inventor of quadruplex telegraphy.

RAINES LAW IN TATTERS

JOSEPH H. CHOATE ARGUES AGAINST DIVERTING PUBLIC MONEY.

Strong Attack on the Constitutionality of the Up-Country Bill—Discrimination Offensive to the Principle of Government—Cities Had a Right to be Heard on the Question of the Approval of the Measure.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 1.—Joseph H. Choate argued before the Court of Appeals this morning against the constitutionality of the Raines liquor tax law. His first point was that the law was unconstitutional as regards the unequal tax levied for different sections of the State for the same purposes. Under the Raines law part of the revenues go into the State Treasury, and this being the case, the inequality of the tax, he said, makes the unconstitutionality of the law beyond question. On this point he said:

If the discrimination of the Raines law is upheld, I shall ask that the corporation and inheritance tax laws be changed to operate likewise. The Legislature cannot, except by a two-thirds vote, divert public moneys. It will be seen that the Legislature would not trust the financial officers of New-York, Brooklyn, and Buffalo, and so appointed special deputies to collect the tax in those localities. These special agents retain the moneys collected by them for ten days, against any claims of the localities. There is no doubt but that the revenues collected under the Raines law are public moneys, and it is true that the Legislature had no right to give the localities one-third of the revenues except by a two-thirds vote. The Raines law was passed by only a majority vote. If the Legislature can appropriate moneys by a majority vote to localities, it can also vote these moneys to private purposes or to individuals. If the latter is wrong, so is the former method in vogue under the Raines law.

Mr. Choate referred to the Constitutional classification of cities into three groups and said:

What right had the Legislature to not observe this classification when it graded the tax under the Raines law for the different cities of the State? Take the cities of the first class, for instance. You find a different tax levied in each of the cities of New-York, Brooklyn, and Buffalo. The Raines law was unconstitutional in attempting to group cities for purposes of taxation in violation of the Constitution. You classify for purposes of legislation so that cities of like requirements shall have the same general provisions of law to govern them. In enacting general legislation for cities, the Legislature must be guided by the Constitutional classification for cities. This Raines bill should have been submitted for approval or disapproval to the Mayors of every city in the State affected by it. The Governor considered this for some time, and finally got around it by taking the narrowest possible construction of the Constitutional provision, which says that all bills passed by the Legislature affecting municipalities shall be sent to the Mayors. The cities had a right to be heard on the proposition giving local option to towns and denying it to cities, as well as upon the provision wiping out excise boards. These questions vitally affected the affairs of cities. Whether a bill in whole or only in part affects the affairs of cities, the Mayors of those cities should have an opportunity to pass upon it.

Mr. Choate reviewed at length the inequality of the tax and penalties provided for by the Raines law. He continued:

It would be just as Constitutional for the United States to grade its internal revenue tax as between the States as it is for the State of New-York to fix one tax rate for New-York, another for Brooklyn, another for Buffalo, and so on in other sections of the State.

The court will take a recess for three weeks. A week's session will then be held here, when the court will go to Saratoga to hold its usual Summer term.

RAINES LAW ON LONG ISLAND.

Nearly All Saloon Keepers Have Asked for Hotel Licenses.

County Treasurer A. M. Darling of Suffolk County yesterday granted the first license under the Raines law to H. L. Griffin, proprietor of the Griffin House, in Riverhead. The saloons in nearly all the towns in the county have been fitted up as hotels, and thus far but very few applications have been received for saloons, the proprietors all applying for hotel licenses. The County Treasurer has not received enough tax certificates to supply the demand, and has sent for more.

As a result of the Raines law, no liquor was sold in the Freeport House, in Freeport, yesterday. The proprietors of the hotel withdrew all the intoxicating liquors from the bar and sold only non-alcoholic drinks.

County Treasurer Joseph Dykes of Queens County has been overrun with applications for licenses. In some instances many of the licenses expired at mianight last night, while others hold good until July 1. All the saloon keepers who paid the license fee but did not get their certificates will be allowed to do business on showing the receipt of the County Treasurer. It will be several days before they get their certificates.

WHAT'S THE RATE IN DUNKIRK?

An Interesting Question for the Liquor Experts to Decide.

ALBANY, May 1.—An interesting phase of the liquor tax law has developed in connection with the City of Dunkirk. The parties who made the State enumeration of that city in 1892 returned for it a population of a little over 10,000. Now the State Commissioner of Excise has been notified that these same persons are ready to swear that the figures included people living in outlying territory. The city authorities naturally desire to have the enumeration corrected, in order to gain a lower rate of tax.

If it is proved that the city has a population under 10,000, the tax will be $100 for the old-style storekeeper's license. If the city has a population over 10,000 the tax will be $200.

It is not thought likely that the Excise Department will do anything in regard to the protest.

Grocers and the Raines Law.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 1.—District Attorney Forsyth, in reply to a question as to when the saloon and grocery provision of the Raines law goes into effect, said today:

"After a more careful reading of the statute, I have concluded that Section 22 is not in effect a prohibition against the sale of liquor in connection with the grocery business, where such business is conducted under a license granted by the old Board of Excise, but that that secttion was intended as a prohibition against the County Treasurer issuing a license under this bill in a case where a person was engaged at the same time in carrying on the business of selling dry goods or groceries or provisions or drugs, except at some place entirely distinct and separate from the place where such liquor business is conducted."

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—PLAZA—Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould.

—WESTMINSTER—Gen. W. L. McMillen of Louisiana.

—BUCKINGHAM—Prof. Charles W. Shields of Princeton College.

—PARK AVENUE—Rear Admiral R. W. Meade, United States Navy.

—CLARENDON—W. H. Williams, British Vice Consul at Tocopillo, Chile.

—MURRAY HILL—Archbishop John Hennessy of Dubuque, Iowa, and Gen. Amasa J. Parker of Albany.

WALDORF—Baron von Zedlitz and Baron von Raab of Berlin, Cadwalader Biddle of Philadelphia, and Elliott Zborowski.

—HOLLAND—Sir Charles Rivers Wilson and Lady Wilson of England, Judge Henry Stoddard of New-Haven, Mrs. Zachariah Chandler, and Mrs. Eugene Hale of Maine.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night to 12 o'clock Friday night.)

—12:05 A. M.—1½ Washington Street; Jacob Till; damage, $2.

—7:00 A. M.—225 Stanton Street; tenement; damage slight.

—10:55 A. M.—370 West Thirty-fifth Street; Malcolm McNorton, dwelling; damage, $50.

—11:00 A. M.—235 West Forty-second Street; Dr. Hughes, dwelling; damage trifling.

—12:50 P. M.—773 Third Avenue; Daniel K. O'Sullivan; damage, $10.

—5:45 P. M.—1,915 Third Avenue; Thomas Kelien, dwelling; damage, $25.

—8:15 P. M.—812 Third Avenue; Celajio Bajski, tenement; damage trifling.

—9:40 P. M.—151 Cedar Street; American Telegraph Building; damage, $2,000.

—9:50 P. M.—1,326 Broadway; Joseph Martin, tailor; damage, $200.

ART MUSEUM RECEPTION.

Over 8,000 People Attend the Spring Opening of the Galleries.

More than 3,000 people attended the Spring reception in the Metropolitan Museum of Art last evening, visitors continuing to enter the building until after 10 o'clock. The attendance was larger than at any other Spring reception.

Among the guests of the evening were Henry G. Marquand, Archbishop Corrigan, Dr. T. A. Binion, Miss L. B. Graham, William Macbeth, Mrs. Jane Cunningham Croley, the Rev. Franklin Douglas, C. V. Sidell, Jacob Washburn, Dr. Charles C. Osborne, John S. Pierson, James Swift, George A. Hearn, Edward Paulet Steers, John J. Clancey, Scott Foster, John Lloyd, Augustus W. Colwell, Hiram Hitchcock, Rufus E. Moore, S. Howland Russell, M. Weeks, Dr. Reginald Sayre, Dr. George W. Blauvelt, Jesse Larrabee, Samuel A. Warner, Edgar M. Ward, Isaac V. Brokaw, John H. Dolph, William Pistor, Gen. Charles A. Carleton, John De Witt Warner, Rudolph Aronson, John Hadden, Woodruff Sutton.

Bishop Potter, Frederick H. Beelan, Consul for Chili; Leonard Ochiman, Prof. Burr, Alfred S. Hatch, Capt. and Miss Irsch, Miss Ellen Collins, Col. Finley Acker, the Rev. R. B. Post, E. E. Lemcke, Prof. C. L. Speranya, John P. Champlin, Jr., Vice Commodore F. W. Vandergrift, Jr., Mrs. Francis V. Nash, Dr. John H. Durland, James Reilly, Charles E. Sprague, Hewitta S. Corradi, I. S. Ellison, Richard H. Lawrance, Prof. Thomas Egleston, Edward Gay, R. B. Currier, Dr. Lucien C. Warner, Isaac Howland, Jacob Baiz, Consul for Honduras; A. Carallo, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Chandos Fulton, Arthur F. Tait, Lieut. Joseph B. Stephenson, Prof. Daniel Draper, Joseph Hamblet, Dr. A. Woodward, D. Willis James, W. H. Catton, Mrs. Mary E. Brown, Joseph Kalish, Mrs. Robert Walters, William R. Barr, Henry Van Holland, George C. Genet, C. A. Baraton, the Rev. Wandell Prime, and John McCauley.

SHERIFF WOULD SUPPRESS NEWS.

Reporters to Have "Yes" and "No" Answers at Ludlow Street Jail.

Warden Roe of Ludlow Street Jail announced yesterday that he had been ordered by Sheriff Tamsen to conceal all news about the jail from newspaper reporters. The Sheriff ordered that no matter what might happen in the jail, the only information to be furnished to reporters was yes or no to any questions they might ask.

The Sheriff said that any one connected with the jail who said any more than yes or no to questions asked by reporters would lose his position. One of the reporters who attempted to gain some information asked Warden Roe:

"Supposing there was a wholesale escape from the jail, or that somebody was murdered inside the jail, and the representatives of the press came here for information, what would you tell them?"

"I would say yes or no in answer to their questions."

"Supposing reporters did not know about anything happening in the jail, and that such things happened, would you tell them about them?"

"Yes or no would be my only answer," replied Warden Roe. "I am held under strict orders from Sheriff Tamsen in this respect, and that is all the explanation I can make."

"The jail is still intact?"

"Yes."

"Has Sheriff Tamsen been here recently?"

"No."

"Good night."

"Yes."

FESTIVAL FOR THE CHILDREN.

The Liederkranz Club to Entertain Them This Afternoon.

The annual children's festival of the Liederkranz takes place to-day at the clubhouse, on Fifty-eighth Street. These entertainments have been extremely popular with the little ones for many years, and they are always looked forward to with pleasure by them. On these occasions the clubhouse is given over to the young of the Liederkranz clientele, and their entertainment is the first and only consideration.

The kinderfest begins at 2:30 P. M. The programme will consist of a vaudeville entertainment given by Press Eldridge, the Deltorellos, Richard Golden, the Brothers Rossi, Colby and Way, and Mlle. Lack. The entertainment will consist of negro specialties, athletic performances, musical specialties, skirt dances, and humorous acts until 6 o'clock.

The children will then be tendered a banquet by the society, and each one will receive a souvenir at the time of departure, 8 o'clock.

From that hour the adults will take possession. A pleasant evening's entertainment has been arranged for them by the Amusement Committee. Dancing will be one of the prominent features of both affairs, which will be the last opportunity in this line offered this season by the Liederkranz.

JERSEY LIQUOR DEALERS ANGRY

Will Try to Have Old Blue Laws Enforced on Sunday.

The West Hoboken Liquor Dealers' Association, in consequence of the enforcement of the Sunday closing crusade now being carried on throughout the county, has decided upon retaliatory tactics, and, beginning with next Sunday, will use every endeavor to compel the enforcement of all the old "blue laws" in reference to Sunday observance.

It proposes sending out circulars to every similar association in the county, inviting co-operation, and requesting that five delegates from each association be sent to a convention, to be held at Frech's Casino, West Hoboken, May 8, when a plan of campaign will be mapped out. The outcome, it is expected, will result in lively times in the town next Sunday.

Threats are made by the saloon men that they will swear out warrants and arrest every man out for business or pleasure on future Sundays until a change of some kind is made in the laws.

Sixty-ninth Regiment's New Captain.

First Lieut. J. Duffy of Company G, Sixty-ninth Regiment, was last night unanimously elected Captain of that company, vice Spellman, recently elected Major. The polls opened at 8 o'clock, Col. George Moore Smith presiding. At 9 o'clock, when the votes were counted and the result announced, there was a hearty cheer. Col. Smith made a speech, to which Captain-elect Duffy responded. After the election the entire company were the guests of Captain-elect Duffy, who gave a smoker and sociable.

Frank Powell Jones Found Drowned.

The body of Frank Powell Jones, whose parents live at the Hotel Savoy, was found in the Gowanus Canal, Brooklyn, last night. In the pockets of the clothing were stones, and a large one was tied to the suspenders. A gold watch and $70 in bills were in the vest pockets. Jones formerly lived with his parents at 165 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, but went to 66 Clark Street to board when his parents came to this city. He disappeared March 13, and his friends have since been looking for him.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

QUINCY, Ill., May 1.—The Metz Block, in which was situated Morris & Company's clothing store, was destroyed by fire last night. The loss is $75,000. At midnight the fire broke out afresh in the Tenk Building, next to the Metz Block. The large building of the Tenk Hardware Company was burned, with all its contents. The Ironclad Overall Company's store and that of F. T. Hill, carpet dealer, were also badly damaged. The loss will reach $300,000.

FOXCROFT, Me., May 1.—The Brook Farm Creamery, owned by Thomas Daggett and situated two miles from here, was burned this morning. The house, two large barns, three sheds, and the creamery are a total loss. The loss is about $5,000.

SCHUYLERVILLE, N. Y., May 1.—Fire this afternoon destroyed four large barns on the Chapman estate. The flames started in Samuel McCreedy's barn in North Broadway. The loss is $4,000.

WORCESTER, Mass., May 1.—A shoddy and grist mill with contents also a dwelling house, owned by John S. Rich of Millbury, were destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is $5,000.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., May 1.—Supervisor John I. Bradley's farm buildings, two miles south of this city, were burned last night, with forty-three cows and four horses. The loss is $20,000.

NORWICH, Conn., May 1.—Fire in the Norwich Bleaching, Dyeing, and Printing Company's factory, in Greenville, at 12:45 P. M. to-day, did several thousand dollars damage.

WELL GROOMED MEN know the value of Pond's Extract, used after shaving; it keeps the complexion fresh and healthy looking.—Adv.

THE WOMAN WAS INSANE.

Belongs in Brooklyn and Not in New-Orleans, as She Told the Police.

NEWARK, N. J., May 1.—The story told the police by a woman whom Patrolman Adams of this city met on the street on Wednesday night and befriended has turned out to be untrue—the result of a disordered mind. Instead of being the foster child of wealthy parents living in New-Orleans who was enticed away from her home under promise of marriage, she proves to be a woman who has been married fifteen years and who has a husband and a pleasant home in Brooklyn.

The young woman was met on Broad Street by Patrolman Adams, and she told her story. She said her foster parents had objected to her marrying a New-York physician and wanted her to marry another man. She left home to come to New-York, and on Tuesday arrived in New-York on a steamer from New-Orleans. She claimed that her lover took her to a hotel, and the following morning left her, promising to meet her in the afternoon, when they would be married. She explained her appearance in this city by saying she had come to seek a friend of her family and could not find her. The officer wanted to take her to the station house, but she pleaded so hard that he offered her shelter in his house. Mrs. Adams and her daughter did everything possible to make the woman comfortable. She took morphine, and Dr. Clark, the police surgeon, was summoned. Later, the woman was taken to Police Headquarters, where she repeated her story to Capt. Daly, who, like Patrolman Adams and his family, believed the straightforward story told.

She was allowed to remain in the Captain's room. She was quiet enough for a few hours, and then became excited and began to clear the movable articles from the Captain's desk and hurl them through the windows. Police Surgeon Clark administered sedatives and sent her to the City Hospital. Capt. Daly communicated with New-York and New-Orleans, but neither city could locate the supposed persons interested in the girl. While she was excited, the woman dropped some remarks about Brooklyn which showed that she was familiar with things in that city. The Brooklyn police were at once notified. In a short time word came back in the shape of a telegram signed "Albert Dreyer" stating that the woman was his wife and he would come here at once.

Mrs. Dreyer was then brought from the hospital and installed in her old quarters in the Captain's room. Soon afterward her husband arrived. She denied that he was her husband, and claimed never to have seen him before. Mr. Dreyer told the police that the story she had told was a pure hallucination. They had been married for fifteen years. Her parents were wealthy residents of Paris. She visited Paris a few months ago, and returned in a melancholy state and had left her home three times. A favorite sister had died, causing her great grief. Mrs. Dreyer's brother was telegraphed for and came from New-York. He corroborated all the husband had said.

While on the way across the Cortlandt Street Ferry from Jersey City to this city Mrs. Dreyer attempted to jump overboard. It is understood that she was taken to Bellevue.

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BROOKLYN'S HORSE SHOW.

Will Last All the Week and Many High-Class Animals May Be Seen.

Nearly all the final arrangements for the opening of the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club's fourth annual horse show this evening have been completed. The exhibition will continue every ofllowing evning throughout the week, except the last day, Saturday, when there will also be an afternoon session. The official programme is as follows:

MONDAY, MAY 4.

8:00 P. M.—Judging 4 pairs roadsters, Class 2.
8:15 P. M.—Judging 7 pairs high steppers, Class 14.
8:40 P. M.—Judging 6 saddle horses, Class 39.
8:50 P. M.—Judging 3 pairs harness horses, appointments to be considered, Class 16.
9:10 P. M.—Judging 8 horses in harness, Class 3.
9:30 P. M.—Judging 10 carriage horses, appointments to be considered, Class 23.
10:00 P. M.—Judging 6 saddle horses, ladies to ride, Class 43.
10:15 P. M.—Judging 4 harness tandems, Class 27.
10:30 P. M.—Judging 5 jumpers over six fences, ladies to ride, Class 50.

THURSDAY, MAY 7.

8:00 P. M.—Judging 16 Mounted City Police, Class 56.
8:30 P. M.—Judging 5 pairs harness horses, Class 10.
8:50 P. M.—Judging 8 saddle horses, Class 41.
9:10 P. M.—Judging 3 pairs harness horses, ladies to drive, Class 62.
9:25 P. M.—Judging 3 park teams, four-in-hands, Class 30.
9:55 P. M.—Judging 5 pairs harness horses, ladies to drive, Class 20.
10:15 P. M.—Judging 6 harness horses, Class 7.
10:30 P. M.—Judging 10 jumpers over four fences at 4 feet 6 inches, Class 52.

FRIDAY, MAY 8.

8:00 P. M.—Judging 12 horses in harness, Class 5.
8:25 P. M.—Judging 11 saddle horses, Class 38.
8:45 P. M.—Judging 4 pairs carriage horses, Class 22.
9:00 P. M.—Judging 7 polo ponies, Class 63.
9:20 P. M.—Judging 5 harness tandems, Class 28.
9:50 P. M.—Judging 11 horses in harness, Class 9.
10:10 P. M.—Judging 7 tandems, gentlemen to ride, Class 58.
10:30 P. M.—Judging 10 jumpers over six fences at 4 feet, Class 53.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 9.

3:00 P. M.—Judging Fire Department, Class 57.
3:30 P. M.—Judging 3 ponies in harness, Class 24.
3:45 P. M.—Judging 6 pairs harness horses, Class 8.
4:00 P. M.—Judging 6 saddle horses, ladies to ride, Class 42.
4:15 P. M.—Judging 5 pairs harness horses, Class 18.
4:30 P. M.—Judging 3 high school horses, Class 45.
5:00 P. M.—Judging 6 pairs high steppers, Class 12.

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 9.

8:00 P. M.—Judging 8 pairs harness horses, Class 6.
8:20 P. M.—Judging 8 saddle horses, ladies to ride, Class 44.
8:50 P. M.—Judging 3 park teams, four-in-hands, Class 32.
9:20 P. M.—Judging 7 saddle horses, Class 36.
9:35 P. M.—Judging 14 high steppers, Class 13.
10:00 P. M.—Judging champion class, Class 60.
10:15 P. M.—Judging 4 jumpers, (high jump,) Class 54.

The judges will be as follows:

Roadsters.—Gen. Georges S. Field, Buffalo, N. Y.; Samuel Walter Taylor, New-York, and David Bonnell, New-York.
Harness Horses, Tandems, Teams, and Ponies in Harness.—Frank K. Sturgis, New-York; W. Seward Webb, New-York; George R. Read, New-York; Francis T. Underhill, Oyster Bay, L. I.; Richard C. Carman, Huntington, L. I.; James T. Hyde, New-York, and Francis M. Ware, New-York.
High School.—Adolph Busch, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Saddle Horses, Polo Ponies, and Jumpers.—H. L. Herbert, New-York; E. Willard Roby, New-York; J. D. Cheever, New-York; John E. Cowdin, New-York, and E. C. Lamontagne, New-York.
Clerk of the Ring.—Charles W. Smith.

SUNDAY TRIPS AWHEEL.

Points of Interest to Which Club Cyclists Will Pedal To-morrow.

Weather permitting, there will be numerous club runs out of Greater New-York to-morrow. The leading wheel clubs have outings scheduled in all directions, the principal trips being as follows:

Excelsior Cycle Club—To Fort Schuyler, starting at 9:30 A. M. from West Sixty-sixth Street and Boulevard.
Mount Vernon Cycle Club—To Tottenville, starting at 8:30 A. M. from Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Mercer County Wheelmen—To Riverton, N. J., starting at 10:30 A. M. from Trenton, N. J.
New-Utrecht Wheelmen—To Rahway, starting at 8 A. M. from New-Utrecht, L. I.
Central Wheelmen—To Tottenville, starting at 9:30 A. M. from Union Street and Ninth Avenue, Brooklyn.
Lincoln Wheelmen—To Bergen Beach, starting at 9 A. M. from 228 East Broadway.
Knickerbocker Wheelmen—To Hudson County Boulevard, starting at 9:30 A. M. from 72 Rivington Street.
Linwood Wheelmen—To Hudson County Boulevard, starting at 9 A. M. from 52 West Eleventh Street.
Niantic Wheelmen—To Plainfield, starting at 8:30 A. M. from 217 Second Street, Jersey City.
Tamanend Wheelmen—To Babylon, starting at 8:45 A. M. from Jamaica.
Greenwich Wheelmen—To Plainfield, starting at 8:30 A. M. from 309 West Fourth Street.
Hockmock Wheelmen—To Hudson County Boulevard, starting at 8 A. M. from Eighth Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street.
Williamsburg Wheelmen—To City Island, starting at 9 A. M. from Williamsburg, L. I.
Manhasset Wheelmen—To Plainfield, starting at 8:15 A. M. from 396 Clinton Street, Brooklyn.
Cycle Corps (Company E,) Eighth Regiment.—To Patchogue, starting at 9 A. M. from East Ninety-ninth Street Ferry.
Select Cycle Club—To Tarrytown, starting at 8 A. M. from Twenty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue.
St. George Bicycle Club—To Tarrytown, starting at 8 A. M. from Twenty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue.
Century Wheelmen of New-York—To White Plains, starting at 8 A. M. from 310 West Fifty-third Street.
Harlem Wheelmen—To Bergen Point, starting, slow division, at 9 A. M., fast division, at 9:30 A. M. from 21 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street.
Morris Wheelmen—To Central Park and Riverside Drive, starting at 8:30 A. M. Second division to Coney Island, starting at 2:30 P. M. from 601 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street.
Gramercy Wheelmen—To Amityville, starting at 8 A. M. from 9 East Eighth Street.
Nassau Wheelmen—To Garden City, starting at 8:30 A. M. from 129 Division Street, Brooklyn.
Catholic Club Wheelmen—To Yonkers, starting at 8 A. M. from Jersey City.
Essex County Wheelmen—To City Island, starting about 9 A. M. from Newark, N. J.
Huguenot Wheelmen—To Greenwich, Conn., starting about 8 A. M. from New-Rochelle, N. Y.
Yorkville Wheelmen—To Bergen Point, via Hudson County Boulevard, starting at 9 A. M. from Eighty-eighth Street and Madison Avenue.
South Brooklyn Wheelmen—To Bergen Beach, starting at 9 A. M. from 479 Ninth Street, Brooklyn.
Dean Cycle Club—To Rockaway Beach, starting at 8:30 A. M. from 273 Dean Street, Brooklyn.
Manhattan Bicycle Club—To Rye Beach, starting at 8 A. M. from Fifty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue.
Long Island Wheelmen—To Tottenville, starting at 9 A. M. from 1,281 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn.
East Orange Cyclers—To Westfield, starting at 9:30 A. M. from East Orange, N. J.
Avis Wheelmen—To Washington Bridge, starting at 10 A. M. from Yonkers, N. Y.
Metropolis Wheelmen—To Tottenville, starting at 9 A. M. from 146 West Twenty-fifth Street.
Washington Park Wheelmen—To Forster's Meadow, L. I., starting about 10 A. M. from East New-York, L. I.
Amity Wheelmen—To Freeport, L. I., starting about 9:30 A. M. from 262 Manhattan Avenue, Brooklyn.
New-York Athletic Club Wheelmen—To Travers Island, starting at 10 A. M. from Sixtieth Street and Boulevard.
Riverside Wheelmen—To Patchogue, starting at 5 A. M. from East Ninety-ninth Street Ferry.
Bicycle Corps, Twenty-second Regiment—To Patchogue, starting at 5 A. M. from East Ninety-ninth Street Ferry.
Paramount Wheelmen—To Plainfield, starting at 8 A. M. from 151 Fifty-third Street, Brooklyn.
Kings County Wheelmen—To Hempstead, starting at 8:30 A. M. from Bedford Avenue and Dean Street, Brooklyn.
Bicycle Corps (Company F) of the Forty-seventh Regiment—To Freeport, starting at 8:30 A. M. from Prospect Park, Brooklyn.
Castle Point Cyclers—To Hudson County Boulevard, starting about 9:30 A. M. from Hoboken.
Toe-To-Toe Wheelmen—To Yonkers, starting at 9:30 A. M. from Twenty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue.
Cyclone Wheelmen—To Freeport and Jamaica, starting at 9 A. M. from 232 Henry Street, Brooklyn.
Atalanta Wheelmen of New-York—To New-Dorp, S. I., via Perth Amboy, returning via Port Richmond and the Hudson County Boulevard, starting at 8 A. M.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—The ministers of the Reformed Church in Brooklyn have become quite enthusiastic over the pleasures of the wheel, the following having recently learned to ride: The Rev. George D. Hulst of the South Bushwick Reformed Church, T. Calvin McClelland, North; W. H. Boocock, Grace; J. M. Farrar, First; W. D. Perry, Old Bushwick, and John C. Guenther, German Evangelical.

—Albert Schoch, the long-distance rider, now in England, has been challenged by Rivierre, the long-distance champion of France, and has accepted. The race will be a six-day affair, and it will take place on a covered track in Paris.

—What Secretary Belknap called a "gigantic smoker" was held in Newark last evening by the Atalanta Wheelmen. The event took place in the clubhouse, 37 Rector Street, and was enjoyed by a houseful of members.

—Col. Robert G. Ingersoll has become a cyclist, and he says its a great and fascinating pastime.

LIGHT ATTENDANCE AT BENNINGS.

The Walden Stable Wins with Florian and Successful.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—May Day without the slightest glimpse of sunshine and with a reminding of February temperature would not allow more than the least ordinary congregation at Bennings to-day. The field, numerically trivial, primarily was lessened by the marking out as ineligible of the Leclair black horse Kinglet from the six-furlong feature, with Karma and Flame scratched from the last race, the five-furlong dash. The distressing slimness of the grand stand was in sad contrast to any previous illustration of the season. So far as the races are concerned, they were of average goodness. The favorites reaped a good harvest, capturing four of the five events. The Walden Stable had good ground for feeling elated at the end of the dismal day as its every entry won.

Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Four and one-half furlongs. Florian, 107 pounds, (Littlefield,) 1 to 4, won; Cannonade, 110, (Doggett,) 7 to 2, second; Second Choice, 102, (Powers,) 25 to 1, third. Time—0:59. Ignatius, Jr., also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs. Pay or Play, 103 pounds, (O'Leary,) 1 to 4, won; The Sage, 103, (Congdon,) 4 to 1, second; Buckeye, 108, (Powers,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:17 3-5. Burlingham and Chebar also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Four and one-half furlongs. Successful, 116 pounds, (Doggett,) 1 to 3, won; Prompt, 97, (Hilliard,) 10 to 1, second; Lithos, 117, (Littlefield,) 2 to 1, third. Time—0:57 2-5. No other starters.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile. Shakespeare, 113 pounds, (Littlefield,) 1 to 5, won; Volley, 100, (Keefe,) 8 to 1, second; Mirage, 105, (O'Leary,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:44 2-5. No other starters.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs; selling. Navaheo, 108 pounds, (O'Leary,) 4 to 1, won; Elizabelle, 95, (Hirsch,) 6 to 5, second; Mormon, 104, (Congdon,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:03 3-5. Belle Fowler and Pearl Broeck also ran.

PRINCETON ATHLETES RETURN.

Met at the Steamer by a Committee and Escorted Home.

Robert Garrett, Jr., F. W. Lane, H. B. Jamison, and A. C. Grant, the Princeton athletes who won at the Olympian games at Athens, arrived yesterday morning on the North German Lloyd steamer Spree. They were met at the dock by a committee of students, who had been appointed to escort the victorious men to Princeton. They were given a hearty greeting as they stepped down the gangplank. Capt. Garrett said all had had a glorious time and had returned in fine condition. They took the train to Princeton at once. The other members of the team will return on the steamer Lahn.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 1.—The Princeton representatives at the Olympian games arrived in Princeton at 1 o'clock to-day. A delegation of 400 undergraduates met them at the depot and escorted them to the campus amid the wildest enthusiasm. The outcome of the games is the first notable victory of the Princeton track team, and the undergraduates eagerly joined in according the four athletes a royal reception. The men repaired to the training table on their arrival, where they will remain the rest of the season.

With the exception of Lane the men are in excellent condition, and will enter the Caledonian games to-morrow. Capt. Garrett expressed himself well satisfied with the result of their voyage, and felt well repaid in having won two first prizes in a meet in which the best athletes of the Old World were entered.

The Enterprise in Commision.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., May 1.—George R. Read's public coach Enterprise, which will begin making regular trips on Monday between Rye Post Office and Rye Lake, made a trial trip today. The coach was tooled by Mr. Read. Mr. Read to-morrow will take a party of friends over the course. The coach has been engaged by New-York parties for several Tuesdays in advance. The coach has been painted black, with yellow trimmings. Horses will be changed twice on the road, at Mr. Read's King Street stables and again in the "Purchase."

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

No. 267—Samuel G. Hilborn vs. The United States.—Submitted for the appellant and appellee.

No. 268—The Supreme Lodge, Knights of Pythias of the World, vs. Mrs. Eugenie Kalinski.—Argued by J. Zach Spearing for the plaintiff in error and by M. Marks for the defendant in error.

No. 273—William Perego vs. W. H. Dodge et al.—Argued.

No. 276—The Tug Glide and owners vs. The Atlantic Works.—Argued.

No. 277—William Burfenning vs. The Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railway Company.—Submitted for the plaintiff and the defendant.

Adjourned until Monday, May 4, when the call will be: Nos. 270, 927, 283, 285, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 293.

STATE COURTS.

Appellate Court Decisions.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court announced the following decisions yesterday:

New-York National Exchange Bank, respondent, vs. Abram Rosenstein and the Esberg Bachman Leaf Tobacco Company, appellants.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Irene A. Fleet, respondent, vs. Helen M. Cronin as executrix, &c., appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Peter A. Fleet, respondent, vs. Helen M. Cronin, as executrix, et al., appellants.—Order reversed, with $10 costs, but with leave to plaintiff to renew motion after issue joined.

Theresa Hirsch, as executrix, respondent, vs. The Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company et al.—Judgment modified by reducing fee damages to $1,000 and rental damages to $1,250. No opinion.

Peter A. Hegeman et al., respondents, vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company et al., appellants, and Edward D. Farrell, respondent, vs. Manhattan Railway Company et al., appellants.—Judgments affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Henry M. Levengston, respondent, vs. New-York Elevated Railway Company et al., appellants.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by the court.

William M. Hoes as public administrator, appellant, vs. Thomas Hume, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by the court.

Harriet Leland, respondent, vs. Sun Printing and Publishing Association, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, with leave to defendant to answer in twenty days.

Samuel Mann, appellant, vs. Henry Doht as Sheriff, respondent.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs.

George P. Rowell et al. vs. Edward M. Lambert.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

William Ziegler vs. Hugh Lamb.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs.

People ex rel. Frank J. Borst, appellant, vs. Theodore Roosevelt et al., respondents.—Proceedings affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Robert A. Johnston vs. Joseph Meany.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Sacharize Isear vs. William Daynes.—Motion denied.

Hannah Liebeskind vs. Philip Bohret.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Thomas C. Doremus vs. Francis L. Eames, as President, etc.—Motion granted, with $1 costs.

Louisa A. Richardson vs. George W. Thedford and others.—Motion denied, without costs.

William H. Dieffenbach vs. New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Richard H. Goodell vs. William W. Hurlbut.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, and with leave to plaintiff to withdraw demurrer upon payment of costs in this court and in the court below.

Vincenzo De Fino vs. Edwin F. Stern. Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide event.

Pedro Marino, as surviving partner, &c., vs. Leontino C. Munoz.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered before another referee to be appointed by this ecurt, with costs to appellant to abide event.

Henry Rosenhain vs. Thomas P. Galligan, et al.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Julius H. Eismer vs. Mark H. Eisner.—Appeal from decision dismissed and judgment affirmed, with costs, with leave to the plaintiff to serve amended complaint upon payment of costs in this court and in the court below.

Louis Black vs. Frank X. Sadlier.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Samuel Rheinstrom vs. Samuel J. Weir.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and the motion granted, with $10 costs to abide event.

Jonas G. Goldsmith vs. Holland Trust Company.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered; costs to appellant to abide event.

Cooper Manufacturing Company vs. John Warner.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellants to abide event.

Simon Kaplan, an infant, &c., vs. New-York Biscuit Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

In the matter of Abraham J. Post, deceased.—Order of October 1, 1895, reversed, and order of July 15, 1895, modified by striking therefrom the advance of $30 made to the special guardian.

In the matter of R. H. Macy & Co.—Writ dismissed, with costs.

In the matter of R. H. Macy & Co.—Order affirmed, with costs.

John F. Spaulding vs. American Wood Board Company.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Augustus B. Cort vs. Phillip J. Goodhart.—Order reversed with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied with $10 costs.

Same vs. Same.—Order reversed with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied with $10 costs.

New-York Lumber and Woodworking Company vs. the Seventy-third Street Building Company.—Judgment modified as directed, without costs.

Court of Appeals.

Augustus Van Keuren and another vs. William S. Miller, appellant; Charlotte Lodge vs. Andrew B. Yetter, appellant; George Baber vs. The Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad Company, appellant; W. Kuhlmann and another, appellants, vs. City of Brooklyn; In re August Elbert vs. Theodore Hatble and another, appellants.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Charles Pickslay vs. Theodore B. Starr, appellant.—Argued by Delos McCurdy for appellant, William H. Ford for respondent.

Alice Watson vs. John H. Russell, appellant.—Argued by Henry Thomson for appellant, Thomas F. Taylor for respondent.

Maria L. Miller vs. Port Lee Park and Steamboat Company, appellant.—Argued by Herman Aaron for appellant, Alfred Steckler for respondent.

Edward A. Robbins vs. Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company, appellant.—Submitted.

The court has taken a recess until May 25.

New-York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Smyth, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte matters.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—No day calendar.
Wills for Probate.—At 10:30 A. M.: Eveline Chapin, David Leahy, Thomas Meehan, Herbert P. Mascheck.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzsimons, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Motions at 10:30 A. M.

Referees Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Lyon vs. Ogden—Hamilton Odell. Bertin vs. Loppin—Francis L. Donohue. Brenen vs. Brodie—Franklin Bien.

SUPREME COURT—Smyth, J.—Young vs. Leach—David McClure. Leach vs. Smith—David McClure. Sparks vs. Siebrecht—Frederic A. Ward. Matter of Ferguson—Theodore F. Hascall. Hilliard vs. Roberts—James J. Neails. Matter of Packard & Co.—Edward Schenck. Norton vs. Hartley—Charles Donohue.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Moloney vs. Nelson—Samuel H. Ordway.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Kling vs. Ohio and Southern Railroad Company—Hamilton Odell.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Matter of Merrill & Wehrle Charcoal Company—Francis S. Sinclaire and Max Ams. Frederic J. Middlebrook vs. John Totten et al. (six cases)—Patrick J. Cuskley.

SUPREME COURT—Smyth, J.—Emanuel Walbach vs. Sarah J. V. Carberry et al.—William H. Ricketts. J. Fred. Hobart vs. Atlas Stock Corporation—Thomas J. Lathrop and James P. Stearns. John B. Joy vs. Pauline S. Pearsall—George A. Wingate.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises...4:57|Sun sets...6:57|Moon rises....mo.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) MAY 2.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
British Queen	Antwerp	April 18
Hesperia	Gibraltar	April 18
Martello	Hull	April 18
Nacoochee	Savannah	April 28
Norge	Christiansand	April 17
Oscar II	Cardiff	April 17
Romsdalen	Hilbra	April 16
Santiago	Nassau	April 28
Trinidad	Bermuda	April 30
Vasca	London	April 18
Yucatan	Havana	April 28

SUNDAY, MAY 3.

Amalfi	Hamburg	April 15
Creole Prince	St. Lucia	April 25
La Bourgogne	Havre	April 25
Manitou	Swansea	April 18
Seminole	Jacksonville	April 30

MONDAY, MAY 4.

Circassia	Glasgow	April 23
Georgic	Liverpool	April 24
Orizaba	Havana	April 30
Peninsular	Lisbon	April 19
Thomas Melville	Gibraltar	April 20
Werkendam	Rotterdam	April 22

TUESDAY, MAY 5.

Buffon	St. Lucia	April 27
Madiana	St. Thomas	April 30
Manitoba	London	April 23
Noordland	Antwerp	April 23

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destination.	Office.
Yumuri	May 2	Havana	113 Wall St.
Umbria	May 2	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Maasdam	May 2	Rotterdam	29 Broadway.
Palatia	May 2	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Bretagne	May 2	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Alene	May 2	Kingston	24 State St.
Idaho	May 2	Hull	22 State St.
Vasca	May 2	London	22 State St.
Enoch	May 2	Antwerp	22 State St.
Massachusetts	May 2	Boulogne	4 Broadway.
Ems	May 2	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Ethiopia	May 2	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
St. Enoch	May 2	Antwerp	22 State St.
Algonquin	May 4	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Escalos	May 4	Nassau	150 Front St.
Spree	May 5	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Caribbee	May 5	W'd Islands	39 Broadway.
Alps	May 6	Cape Haiti	24 State St.
New-York	May 6	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Yucatan	May 6	Havana	113 Wall St.
Seminole	May 6	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Majestic	May 6	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Southwark	May 6	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Hibernian	May 6	Glasgow	33 Broadway.
Scandia	May 6	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Trinidad	May 7	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
Santiago	May 7	Nassau	113 Wall St.
Columbia	May 7	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Comanche	May 7	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Manitoba	May 9	London	4 Broadway.
Bourgogne	May 9	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Adirondack	May 9	Kingston	24 State St.
Saratoga	May 9	Havana	113 Wall St.
Rialto	May 9	Newcastle	22 State St.
Circassia	May 9	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Lucania	May 9	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Werkendam	May 9	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Iroquois	May 11	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Finance	May 11	Colon	29 Broadway.
Lahn	May 12	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Algonquin	May 13	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Germanic	May 13	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Paris	May 13	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Noordland	May 13	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Normannia	May 14	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Venezuela	May 14	La Guayra	135 Front St.
S. of California	May 15	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Seminole	May 15	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
N. Wilhelm II.	May 16	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Furnessia	May 16	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Mississippi	May 16	London	4 Broadway.
Etruria	May 16	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Saale	May 16	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Patria	May 16	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Touraine	May 16	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Spaarndam	May 16	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Havel	May 19	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Teutonic	May 20	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
St. Paul	May 20	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Friesland	May 20	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
A. Victoria	May 21	Plymouth	37 Broadway.
Norwegian	May 22	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Mohawk	May 23	London	4 Broadway.
Campania	May 23	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Gascogne	May 23	Havana	3 Bowling Gr.
Philadelphia	May 23	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Amsterdam	May 23	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Trave	May 26	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Britannic	May 27	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
New-York	May 27	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Kensington	May 27	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
F. Bismarck	May 28	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Curacao	May 28	Maracaibo	135 Front St.

Arrived—New-York, Friday, May 1.

SS Braunschweig, (Ger.,) Mentz, Naples April 10, via Gibraltar, with mdse and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:45 P. M.

SS Lucania, (Br.,) McKay, Liverpool April 25, via Queenstown, with mdse and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:51 P. M.

SS New York, Watkins, Southampton April 25, with mdse and passengers to International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 8:42.

SS America, (Br.,) Pearce, London April 18, with mdse to New-York Shipping Company. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P. M.

SS Columbia, (Ger.,) Vogelgesang, Hamburg April 23, via Southampton and Cherbourg, with mdse and passengers to Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 8:34 A. M.

SS Spree, (Ger.,) Willigerod, Bremen April 22, via Southampton, with mdse and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS Scandia, (Ger.,) Schmidt, Hamburg April 19, with mdse and passengers to Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 6:05 A. M.

SS Finance, Daley, Colon April 24, with mdse and passengers to the Columbian Line. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 A. M.

SS Exeter City, (Br.,) Watkins, Bristol April 14, via Swansea, with mdse to J. W. Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:30 A. M.

SS Energie, (Ger.,) Tholen, Hamburg April 14, in ballast to Gustavus Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 11:55 P. M. April 30.

SS Sobralense, (Br.,) Thompson, Manaos April 14, via Barbados 24th, with mdse and passengers to Shipton Green. Arrived at the Bar at 3:13 A. M.

SS Sea Bellido, (Br.,) Young, Philadelphia April 30, in ballast to J. C. Seager.

SS Alamo, Hix, Galveston April 25, with mdse to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS City of Birmingham, Alberg, Savannah April 28, with mdse and passengers to G. M. Sorrel.

SS Gergovia, (Fr.,) Costa, Marseilles April 6, via Gibraltar, with mdse and passengers to J. W. Elwell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 A. M.

SS Jamestown, Hulphers, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Bluefields, Masingo, Baltimore, with mdse to H. G. Foster.

SS Alps, (Br.,) Long, Jeremie April 20, via Port au Prince 26th, with mdse and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 P. M.

Ship Engelhorn, (of Liverpool,) Shimmin, Hongkong 143 ds, with mdse to Delacamp & Co.—vessel to W. R. Grace & Co.

Bark Teresino Bruno, (Ital.,) Scotto, Genoa 61 ds, with mdse to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Katahdon, (of St. John, N. B.,) Swatridge, Manila 131 ds, with mdse to order—vessel to J. H. Winchester & Co.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, at 9:30 P. M., light breeze, south, cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Drumfell, for Savannah; Deutschland, for Flushing; Yumuri, for Gonaives, Jacmel, and Santa Martha; Wakefield, for Valparaiso and Callao; Aachen, for Bremen; Iroquois, for Charleston and Jacksonville; Rio Grande, for Brunswick.

Spoken.

Ship J. B. Walker, (Amer.,) Wallace, from New-York March 28 for Yokohama, was spoken April 13 in lat 36 N, lon 37 W.

Notice to Mariners.

Deep River Post Light, Connecticut River, Connecticut.—The Inspector of the Third Lighthouse District notifies mariners that the Deep River Post Light, fixed white, on the west side of the Connecticut River, Connecticut, which was extinguished by the freshet April 17, 1896, was re-established April 30.

By Cable.

LONDON, May 1.—SS Kensington, (Br.,) Capt. Bond, from New-York April 22 for Antwerp, passed the Lizard at 10 A. M. to-day.

SS Kansas City, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, from Cardiff, sld. from St. Vincent for New-York April 27.

SS Burgundia, (Br.,) Capt. Bourge, sld. from Naples for New-York April 28.

SS California, (Ger.,) Capt. Schmidt, sld. from Hamburg for New-York April 29.

SS Roman Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Remnant, from Santos, &c., sld. from Bahia for New-York April 28.

SS Furnessia, (Br.,) Capt. Harris, sld. from Glasgow for New-York yesterday.

SS Bovic, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, sld. from Liverpool for New-York to-day.

SS Wells City, (Br.,) Capt. Savage, sld. from Swansea for New-York to-day.

SS Donna Maria, (Port.,) Capt. Marreiros, from New-York April 11, via Lisbon, arr. at Oporto April 27.

SS Amsterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Stenger, from New-York April 18, arr. at Boulogne yesterday.

SS Phoenicia, (Ger.,) Capt. Leithauser, from New-York April 18, arr. at Hamburg yesterday.

SS Ithamo, (Br.,) Capt. Wiggall, from Baltimore March 5, via New-York, arr. at Londonderry to-day.

SS Normannia, (Ger.,) Capt. Barends, from Hamburg, sld. from Southampton for New-York at 1:10 P. M. to-day.

SS Campania, (Br.,) Capt. Walker, from New-York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 11:23 A. M. to-day.

SS Dresden, (Ger.,) Capt. Steencken, sld. from Bremerhaven for New-York to-day.

SS Brooklyn City, (Br.,) Capt. Watkins, from New-York, arr. at Bristol to-day.

SS Augusta Victoria, (Ger.,) Capt. Kaempf, from New-York, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

TO STICK THINGS USE

MAJOR'S CEMENT

CHEAP, QUICK, AND CERTAIN.

Repairs China, Glassware, Meerschaum, Bric-a-Brac, to put on cloth, corn and bunion plasters, to hold a bandage on a wound or sore finger, tipping billiard cues.....15c., 25c.
Major's Rubber Cement—2-oz. bottle, or in collapsible tubes, for repairing rubber boots and shoes, (old rubber will do for patches,) bicycle tires, rubber garments, silk umbrellas, &c..15c.
Major's Leather Cement—repairs boots and shoes, garments and umbrellas of all kinds of material except rubber, applied same as on leather goods.....15c.
Major's Liquid Glue, repairs furniture, books..10c.

A. MAJOR CEMENT CO.,
401 PEARL ST., NEW-YORK.
Ask Dealers, or Mail Price of Bottle.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending May 2d will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY.—At 12:30 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Bretagne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Bretagne";) at 9:30 AM for Europe, per steamship Umbria, via Queenstown; at 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Maasdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Maasdam";) at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Ems, (letters must be directed "per Ems";) at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Ethiopia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Ethiopia.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take Printed Matter, &c., for Germany, and Specially Addressed Printed Matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take Specially Addressed Printed Matter, &c., for Europe. Cunard steamers on Saturday take Printed Matter, &c., for Great Britain and Ireland, and Specially Addressed Printed Matter, &c., for other parts of Europe.

After the closing of the Supplementary Transatlantic Mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within Ten Minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

SATURDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Savanilla, and Carthagena, per steamship Aiene; at 10:30

SAYS HE WAS OFFERED A BRIBE.

Senator Rogers Tells of the Proposition Made by Thompson.

CAMDEN, N. J., May 1.—State Senator Maurice A. Rogers of Camden County, N. J., one of the Republican leaders of the State, to-day swore that William J. Thompson, at one time best known as the "Duke of Gloucester," offered $75,000 if Rogers would induce three Republican Senators to vote for certain race-track bills.

The testimony was given while Senator Rogers was on the stand in the suit brought by Thompson against The Press Publishing Company of Philadelphia. The Press published a story in which it was alleged that Thompson was interested in gambling enterprises, and on this publication the suit for libel was based.

Senator Rogers stated that during the session of the Legislature of 1892 there were pending bills which legalized pool-selling and bookmaking at the then existing race tracks in the State. There was much opposition to the passage of the bills. One morning William J. Thompson of Gloucester entered Rogers's room. Senator Rogers then continued:

Upon entering my room he said there was a great amount of money invested in race tracks in this State, and they wanted the bills passed. He said that the Governor would not sign the bills unless three Republicans would vote for them, and if I could get the three required Republicans he had $75,000 for me. I said to him that I would not vote for the bills for the sake of the State of New-Jersey, and would not assist him.

Senator Rogers once before accused Thompson of attempted bribery. It was just after the close of the session at which the attempt at bribery is alleged to have been made.

Jersey City School Commissioners.

Mayor Wanser of Jersey City yesterday appointed five new members of the Board of Education to serve for two years each, and one for one year. Frederick J. Mersheimer, (Dem.,) was appointed for the one-year term, which is for a new district. The other appointees are as follows: Dr. Ulamor Allen and Elijah S. Cowles, (Reps.,) reappointed; Edward M. Watson, (Rep.,) to succeed Philip J. Koonz, resigned; Thomas J. Degnan, (Dem.,) reappointed, and John J. Kelly, (Dem.,) a new member, to represent a new district. The new board will consist of seven Republicans and six Democrats.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, May 1—8 P. M.—Forecast for Saturday:

NEW-ENGLAND, generally fair, followed in western portion by cloudy and threatening weather, southerly winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, the weather will be cloudy, but probably fair during the greater portion of the day, with conditions favorable for very light local showers in the afternoon, southerly winds.

SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, and ALABAMA, partly cloudy weather, with conditions favorable for local showers in northern portion, easterly to southerly winds. NORTH CAROLINA, generally fair, preceded by showers in the extreme eastern portion, warmer in the interior, easterly to southerly winds. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA, threatening in the morning, probably light showers, followed by clearing and warmer easterly to southerly winds. EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, partly cloudy and warmer weather, possibly local showers near the coast, warmer, southerly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, generally fair, possibly local rain in extreme northern portion, southeasterly winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, local showers, followed by fair weather, southerly winds. MISSISSIPPI and LOUISIANA, generally fair, possibly local showers near the coast, southerly to westerly winds. EASTERN TEXAS, fair, preceded by showers in the early morning in the extreme southeastern portion, variable winds. WESTERN TEXAS, fair, warmer, southerly winds. NEW-MEXICO, fair, light to fresh southerly winds. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, northerly winds, becoming variable. ARKANSAS, fair, cooler, westerly winds. TENNESSEE, generally fair, with conditions favorable for local thunderstorms in the afternoon, winds shifting to westerly, cooler in extreme western portion. KENTUCKY, generally fair, preceded by local showers in extreme northeast portion, westerly winds.

WEST VIRGINIA, local showers, followed by partly cloudy and warmer weather, southerly winds. OHIO, NEW-YORK, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, and OHIO, increasing cloudiness and probably light local rains, fresh and brisk easterly to southerly winds. INDIANA, fair preceded by local showers in northern portion, cooler in northern portion, westerly winds. ILLINOIS, local showers, followed by fair weather in northern portion, generally fair in southern portion, cooler, westerly winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, increasing cloudiness and probably light local showers, fresh and brisk southeasterly winds, cooler in western portion. UPPER MICHIGAN, local rains, cooler in western portion, fresh and brisk easterly winds. WISCONSIN, light showers, followed by fair weather, light to fresh northerly winds, shifting to westerly winds. MISSOURI, generally fair, cooler in southeastern portion, northwesterly winds. IOWA, fair, preceded in extreme eastern portions by showers in the early morning, warmer in western portion, westerly winds. MINNESOTA, generally fair during the day, warmer, variable winds.

KANSAS, fair, warmer in eastern portion, northerly winds, becoming variable. NEBRASKA, fair, warmer, winds shifting to southerly. COLORADO, WYOMING, NORTH DAKOTA, and SOUTH DAKOTA, fair and warmer, winds shifting to southerly. MONTANA, generally fair and warmer in southern portions, southwesterly winds.

Signals are displayed at the Chicago section.

The barometer has fallen slowly over the districts east of the Mississippi and rapidly over the plateau regions, and has risen slowly from the Mississippi westward to the Rocky Mountains. The depression which was central over Iowa this morning has moved eastward to Northern Illinois, attended by a slight increase in energy, but it covers a smaller area. The barometer continues high on the New-England coast, and it is lowest north of Montana.

The temperature has remained about stationary east of the Mississippi, but is cooler in the Lower Missouri Valley and warmer in the northern portion of the upper lake region. Cloudiness continues in the Middle Atlantic States and the lower lake region, and light scattered showers are reported from the Mississippi Valley, the lake region, and on the Atlantic coast from New-Jersey to North Carolina, but the weather has been generally fair during the day in the Southern States, the Ohio Valley, New-York, and New-England. Fair weather has also prevailed to the west of the Mississippi.

Local showers are indicated for the lake region and Ohio Valley, and generally cloudy weather for the Middle Atlantic States. The weather will continue fair in New-England and generally fair in regions west of the Mississippi.

HOTELS.

HOTEL MAJESTIC.
CENTRAL PARK WEST,
72d and 71st Sts., N. Y.
ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF.
One of the LARGEST and FINEST in the World.
Luxuriously Appointed

Suites or single rooms may now be engaged by the month, year, or transiently. Also a few suites unfurnished, which are set aside for parties desiring to use their own furnishings. Cuisine of the highest order. Within twenty minutes of shopping and theatre district.

This magnificent hotel, owing to its situation between Central Park and the Hudson River, enjoys the advantages of a Summer resort. The unique rustic gardens, which during last Summer were the admiration of thousands, are for the use of guests only, and with orchestral music furnish a most delightful opportunity to enjoy the Summer evenings.

Gentlemen whose families leave the city during the Summer months, and Tourists will find the Hotel Majestic an ideal substitute for their home comforts.
PAUL W. ORVIS, General Manager.

SHERMAN SQUARE HOTEL,
Boulevard, corner West 71st St.
AMERICAN PLAN.

Strictly a family hotel; choice suites, furnished or unfurnished, to rent by the season or year. Cuisine and service of the highest order. Rates reasonable. Location convenient to all parts of the city.
WALTER LAWRENCE.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AN "INTERSOCIALITY" NEXT TUESDAY evening at St. Bartholomew's Mission, 42d St., 3d Av. Mrs. Hess' sings French and English solos accompanied by Capt. Nice, the noted violinist; also solos by Mrs. Wood and songs by the little colored wonder, Mabel Diggs.

ASSOCIATION HALL, 23D, 4TH AV.—SUNDAY 3:45 P. M., address by Mr. Ira D. Sankey, (celebrated singer and evangelist.) Music by Messrs. Ira D. Sankey and George C. Stebbins. Men invited.

A. C. DIXON PREACHES IN HANSEN PLACE Baptist Church, Brooklyn, at 10:30 A. M. on "The Gain of Loss," and at 7:30 P. M. in answer to question, "Was Jesus a Product of His Age?"

ASCENSION MEMORIAL CHURCH, 245 WEST 43d St., Rev. John Floyd Steen, Rector.—Services at 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M. every Sunday through the Summer.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St.—Rev. R. Heber Newton will preach at 11 A. M., evensong, 8 P. M.; Rev. A. N. Henshaw will preach.

ALL ARE ACCORDED AN EARNEST INVITation to the services at Central Metropolitan Temple, 7th Av. and 14th St. 10 A. M., Holy communion administered by the pastors. 11 A. M., Gypsy Smith will preach; singing juvenile vested choir. 3:30, pleasant hour address, Gypsy Smith; full of music. 7:30 P. M., orchestral concert and service of song. 8 P. M., evangelistic service, conducted by Gypsy Smith. Mon. and Tues., 8 P. M., Gypsy Smith will preach. Wed., 8 P. M., midweek prayer service. Thurs., 8 P. M., people's popular service. Fri., 8 P. M., Mr. Cadman will answer questions. Sat., temple concert. To-night, boy choir will render classical selections. Welcome.

AT TWENTY-THIRD STREET BAPTIST Church, (cor. Lexington Av.,) Rev. B. B. Bosworth, Pastor.—11 A. M., "The Meaning of the Lord's Supper." 8 P. M., "How to Win Public Approval." Song service, 7:30. Welcome.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4TH AV., CORNER 20th St.—Rev. S. R. Calthrop of Syracuse will preach at 11 A. M.; May 10, Rev. Robert Collyer, and May 17, Rev. C. G. Ames of Boston will preach. The public cordially invited.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and 37th Street.
Henry van Dyke, Pastor.

May 3d, Morning Service, with Communion at 11. At 4:30 P. M., Dr. van Dyke will continue the course of sermons on
"The Centre of Christianity."
III., "The Divinity of Jesus Christ."
Bible School 9:45 A. M.
Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

BLOOMINGDALE CHURCH, BOULEVARD, West End Av. Madison C. Peters preaches 11, "The Resurrection of the Dead—Is It Reasonable and Probable?" 7:45.—"The Church, the Theater and the Sabbath." Sermon by request of representative members of the theatrical profession. Welcome.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, CORner 34th St. and Broadway.—Prof. John P. Genung of Amherst College will preach. Services at 11 and 8.

CALVARY CHURCH, FOURTH AVENUE AND 21st St., Sunday, May 3, Holy Communion 8 and 10 A. M. Morning prayer, sermon, and Holy Communion 11 A. M. The Rev. George Williamson Smith, D. D., Trinity College, Hartford, will preach in the morning.

CHURCH CLUB LECTURES.—The fourth lecture in the course on "Lauda Sion; or, The Liturgical Hymns of the Church," will be delivered at the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th St., near 5th Av., on Sunday afternoon, May 3, at 4 o'clock. The lecture will be entitled "The Hymns of the Ordinal," the lecturer being the Rt. Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., Bishop of New-York. All seats free.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST,
Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D., RECTOR.
8 A. M., Holy Communion.
11 A. M., Morning Prayer. Sermon by the Rector, Annual Collection for Fresh-Air Fund.
4 P. M., Evening Prayer. Sermon by Rev. Dr. Williams.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, 5TH Av. and 45th St., Rev. Charles H. Eaton, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., the Rev. James M. Pullman, D. D., will preach, "The Function of the Church in the Life of the City." No evening service.

CHURCH OF CHRIST, (SCIENTIST.)—Christian Science services Sundays, 10:45 A. M.; Sunday school 12 M., (noon;) Fridays, 8 P. M., Metropolitan Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 213-217 West 125th St., between 7th and 8th Avs.; take elevator.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, LEXINGTON Av. and 35th St., Rev. Joseph Hutcheson, Rector.—Morning service and holy communion at 11 o'clock; evening service at 8 o'clock. All persons heartily invited.

CHURCH OF THE ETERNAL HOPE, WEST 81st St., Between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs.—Edwin C. Bolles, pastor. 11 A. M., preaching, "Not Servants, but Friends." 12:15, Sunday school.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, 34TH ST., Corner Park Av.—Services 11 A. M. Rev. Robert Collyer, pastor, will preach. Subject, "City and Country." All cordially invited.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST 57th St., Between Broadway and 7th Av.—Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 7.45 P. M. Sunday school at 3 o'clock.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, HARlem, 121st Church, 125st St., near 3d Av., Rev. J. Elmendorf, D. D., Pastor.—Rev. James Cantine of Arabia preaches at 11; Pastor at 8. Second Church, 123d St. and Lenox Av., Rev. Wm. Justin Harsha, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 10:30 and 7:45. Evening topic, "General and Particular Providence."

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, WEST End Av. and 77th St.—Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 48th ST. and 5th Av.—Rev. Edward B. Coe, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at 4 P. M. Praise service at 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 29th ST. and 5th Av.—Rev. David Jas. Burrell, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. Topic: "There is a Fountain Filled With Blood," and 8 P. M.—Topic, "The Great Commandment."

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 2d AV. and 7th St.—Rev. John G. Fagg will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, UNIversity Heights.—Rev. J. Preston Searle, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.

EAST 74TH ST. AND PARK AV., CHURCH of the Holy Sepulchre (Protestant Episcopal). Rev. Thomas P. Hughes, D. D., Rector.—Morning service at 11 o'clock. Evening service at 8 o'clock. Sermons by the Rector.

EPIPHANY BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON Av., Corner 64th St.—Rev. John T. Beckley, pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Sunday school, 9:30; prayer meeting Wednesday evening. All cordially welcomed.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN—THE "OLD FIRST," 5th Av. and 12th St.
HOWARD DUFFIELD, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M., "The Influences of Pleiades."
4 P. M., Text Talk, "Eureka."
Social Prayer Meetings, Monday and Wednesday, 8 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6 WEST 46th St., Rev. W. H. P. Faunce, D. D., Pastor.—At 10:45 A. M., Sunday school. At 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M., public worship, with preaching by the pastor. Evening subject—"Is the Sermon on the Mount Practicable?" All are welcome.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, cor. 55th Street, Rev. John Hall, D. D., Pastor.—Services Sunday, 3d inst., at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
West End Av. and 91st St.
JOSEPH R. KERR, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M., "Fervent Charity."
8 P. M., "Business Life."
Wednesday evening, Monthly Missionary Concert.

FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORNER 22D ST.,
REV. JOHN R. DAVIES, D. D., PASTOR.
11 A. M., "Paul's Last Word About the Bible."
8 P. M., EVENING WORSHIP, WITH SERMON.
Wednesday evening prayer meeting at 8.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, at 53d St.,
Rev. Charles L. Thompson, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M., "Walking with God."
8 P. M., "The Dignity of Labor." Chorus of 50 voices. Seats free.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, CORner 31st St., Rev. Henry M. Sanders, D. D., Pastor.—Services on Sunday at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor will preach. Sunday school, 9 A. M. Midweek service Wednesday, 8 P. M.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, WASHINGTON SQUARE South.—Edward Judson. Preaching 10:45 and 7:30. Strangers welcome. Seats free.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH, (Swedenborgian,) East 35th St., Between Park and Lexington Avs., Rev. S. S. Seward, Pastor.—Sunday school, 9:30. Service at 11 o'clock A. M., Rev. E. D. Daniels officiating; subject—"The Lord with the Loaves and Fishes."

PHILLIPS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, MADIson Av., n. e. cor. 73d St.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. John E. Bushnell. Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN, NEAR the Bridge Entrance.—Lyman Abbott preaches 10:30 and 7:30. Subject at night: "The Creed of a Christian Evolutionist."

RUTGERS RIVERSIDE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BOULEVARD, Cor. WEST 73d ST.—Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. by the Rev. A. V. V. Raymond, D. D., President of Union College.

ST. ANDREW'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 76th St. West of Columbus Av., Rev. J. O. Wilson, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., preaching by the pastor, followed by holy communion and reception of members; 7:45 P. M., Dr. Wilson's subject will be, "Jacob in the Role of Esau." The public is cordially invited.

ST. IGNATIUS'S CHURCH, 56 WEST 40TH ST. —Low mass, 7, 7:45, 8:30, 9:10, (German;) solemn mass, (Von Weber in G,) 11 A. M.; vespers, 4:30; sermon, 8 P. M. Fr. Ritchie will preach morning and evening; subjects—"Approved by the Holy Ghost" and "Beasts of the Forest."

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADISON Av. and 44th St., Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Rector.—Service in the morning at 11 o'clock; afternoon service at 4 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. Greer will officiate.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE.—Sunday, May 3, 1896, at 11:15 A. M., lecture by Mr. Wm. M. Salter of Philadelphia, at Carnegie Music Hall, corner 57th St. and 7th Av. Subject—"A Lay Sermon." All interested are invited.

ST. STEPHEN'S, 59-61 WEST 46TH ST.—Special Lenten service 4 P. M.; Preacher, Rev. H. M. Barbour, Rector Church of the Beloved Disciple; other services 10 and 11 A. M.

THEOSOPHY.—Claude Falls Wright lectures at Chickering Hall, Sunday morning, 11 o'clock; "Signs of the Times." Free. Organ recitals by Miss Alice M. Judge.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner 10th St., Rev. George Alexander, D. D., Pastor.—Public worship to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH 42D ST., Between 5th and 6th Avs.—The pastor, Rev. Anthony Harrison Evans, will preach to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—20 New-York pilot boats; fast; outfit complete; built best material. Office 24 State St.

BOARDERS WANTED.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

1.—MADISON AV., 650, CORNER 60TH.—Elegant large and small rooms, with board; strictly first-class.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Care of Rooms.

CARETAKER.—By an Englishwoman during family's absence. M. D., 152 West 25th St.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid; willing and obliging; willing to go to the country for the Summer; no cards answered. 335 East 43d St.; ring three times.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress. Call, at present employer's, 29 West Washington Square.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid; good city reference. 153 East 31st St., Friend's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By girl to do chamberwork and sewing; city reference. 113 West 56th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By French girl in hotel or boarding house. Martin, 142 West 27th St.

Cooks.

COOK—USEFUL MAN.—By a French couple in private family; city or country; prefer where French is spoken; wife good cook; husband to take care horse and be generally useful. Rocher, 142 West 25th St., basement.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By two Canadian girls; one as good cook, the other as chambermaid and waitress; good references; no objection to the country. 144 East 43d St.

COOK.—By a young woman as good cook and baker; will do plain washing in small private family; no objection to the country for the Summer; city reference. 353 West 43d St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By good plain cook and laundress in private family; good city references. 255 East 72d St.; ring Gannon's bell.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; is an excellent baker; makes creams, jellies, and entrées of all kinds; country preferred; good reference. N., Box 374 Times, Up Town.

COOK—WAITRESS, &c.—Family going to Europe first part of May highly recommends their servants, comprising an excellent cook, waitress, chambermaid, and laundress. 109 Madison Av.

COOK.—By a competent young woman as first-class cook in private family; willing and obliging; personal city reference. 436 9th Av, near 34th St., Lavan's bell.

COOK.—By first-class French cook in private family, with or without kitchenmaid; wages, $35 to $40; country preferred; city references. E. H., Box 376, Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; soups, entrées, desserts; would do housekeeping or take care of house during Summer; good reference, 306 West 39th St., ring once.

COOK.—Lady going to Europe desires position for her first-class cook, whom she can highly recommend; competent to take entire charge of kitchen and marketing. 125 East 34th St.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook in a private family; first-class city references. 23 West 84th St.

COOK, &c.—By a good cook and laundress; in private family; first-class city reference. 262 West 77th St.

COOK and BAKER.—By competent young woman in private family; city references. P., Box 344 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By young woman as excellent cook in private family; best city references. 314 East 24th St.

COOK.—By excellent cook; all kinds of soups, desserts; good baker; best city reference. 126 West 50th St., third floor, back.

COOK.—Good family cook; good baker; would take a place for two months; city references, Address E. M., Box 377, Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young girl as first-class cook; best city reference; wages from $20 to $25. 227 West 62d St., O'Toole's bell.

COOK.—By a good cook; wash and iron in private family; city or country; best city reference. 307 East 45th St, third floor.

COOK.—By respectable woman as first-class cook; will go to the country; assist with coarse washing. 126 West 50th St., first floor.

COOK.—By refined North German, as competent cook; city reference; car fare expected. 464 7th Av.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman; excellent laundress; good cook and housecleaner; care fare expected. M., Box 345 Times, Up Town.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman to go out by day washing, ironing, and cleaning; references. 105 West 17th St.; ring twice.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman to go out by the day washing, ironing, housecleaning. Ahrens, 100 East 89th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER or SEAMSTRESS.—By a first-class dressmaker and seamstress; thorough knowledge of cutting and fitting; in private family by day. G., Box 300 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class French dressmaker work by the day in private families. Mme. Louisa, 101 West 52d St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER, OR ANY POSITION OF Trust—By young Englishwoman; understands cooking, nursing, and general household management; city references. Wife, stating full particulars, to Santos, Box 385 Times, Up Town.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By neat young girl as kitchenmaid in a first-class private family. Johanne, Box 342 Times, Up Town.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By first-class lady's maid; willing to travel; good packer and dressmaker; only the highest families; best references; write only. M. McCoy, 321 West 15th St.

LADY'S MAID.—English; for one or two ladies; good hairdresser; also does dressmaking; accustomed to packing and traveling; best city references. A. P., 70 West 30th St., Lee's box.

MAID.—By German maid and seamstress, or do chamberwork and sewing; best personal city references. 235 East 27th St. Miss Hold.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Understands dressmaking; do light chamberwork; five years' city reference; wages, $20. H., 223 East 12th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By young Canadian woman as first-class laundress in American family; would like to stay in city; gentlemen's shirts a specialty; personal references. Care Mrs. O'Connor, 405 West 54th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent girl as first-class laundress in small private family; willing to assist with chamberwork; city references. Shannon, 189 East 64th St.; no cards.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; by respectable woman in private family; country preferred for the Summer; city reference from last place. M., Box 375 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By an excellent laundress; in private family; first-class city reference. 262 West 77th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as laundress; will help with chamberwork. Miss Duffy, 425 East 51st St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a steady, sober, honest woman as good laundress; best reference; please apply by note. Laundress, 9 East 55th St.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; to go out by the day in private families; best references. 132 East 50th St., Donohue's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; industrious, respectable woman; best city reference. 434 West 40th St.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By experienced infant's nurse; middle-aged; English; can take entire charge and bring up on bottle; would travel; highest references. Refined, 422 Columbus Av.

NURSE.—As nurse for invalid or aged lady; steady person; American; about 30; experienced, capable, and kind; city or country; references, present employer, several doctors. Call, two days, Miss Wheeler, Sherman Square Hotel, Boulevard and 71st St.

NURSE.—By competent nurse, lately landed, to take entire charge of infant; willing to assist with chamberwork and do sewing. M. A., 159 East 47th St.

NURSE.—By a young English Protestant girl as nurse; good references. 241 West 46th St., Atkinson's bell.

NURSE or LADY'S MAID.—By young German girl, or good seamstress; has the best city references. 236 West 46th St., care of Allmanritter.

NURSE.—By young German girl, speaking English, as nurse; good reference. P. E., Box 261 Times, Up Town.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID or CHAMBERMAID.—A lady going into the country wishes to place an excellent and obliging maid in either of the above positions. Can be seen, from 10 to 12, Monday morning, at 30 West 47th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By day or week; good dressmaker and operator. M. D., 152 West 25th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS — HOUSEMAID — LAUNDRESS.—A lady going abroad on May 16 would like to find good places on or after that date for her waitress, (as parlormaid or waitress,) her housemaid, and her laundress. They can be seen at their present employer's, 242 East 15th St., Stuyvesant Square.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as competent waitress in a private family; willing and obliging; best city references from last place. 426 9th Av., near 34th St., Lavan's bell.

WAITRESS, &c.—Young girl as competent waitress; willing to assist with chamberwork. Can be seen at present employer's, Saturday, from 9 to 12, 30 West 71st St.

WAITRESS.—By young girl just returned from South with lady as waitress in private family; best city references. 512 West 28th St., Coakley's bell.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress in private family; best city references; city or country; wages, $20. R., Box 384 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—As waitress, or would do light housework in a private family; best city references. S., Box 319 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—First-class; equal to butler; private family; city or country; city reference. L., Box 373 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress in private family going to country; can fill a butler's place; best city reference. C. C., 307 5th Av.

WAITRESS.—By young girl as first-class waitress in private family; best city reference. 246 East 55th St.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE.
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Miscellaneous.

MANICURE.—By young lady a few more customers at her parlors or out; elite only. Miss Ethel, 9 East 14th St., near 5th Av.

MANICURE.—By young lady; few customers at her home or out. 9 East 14th St., near 5th Av.

MASSAGE.—By Swedish masseuse; at home or out; highest testimonials. 434 West 58th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—Family leaving town wishes to recommend a thoroughly competent man as butler; is also a good valet; where second man or parlormaid is kept; is willing and obliging, sober, honest, trustworthy; will be disengaged when suited. C., Box 341 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a North German; age 35 years; thoroughly understands all duties of a first-class butler; best of references; not afraid of work; city or country. Ernest, 590 Quincy St., Brooklyn.

BUTLER and USEFUL MAN.—By a good competent man, with city references, as butler and useful man; English; age, 27. T. P., care of Lunman, 49 West 56th St.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman; competent for private family; well recommended; sober; industrious; willing and obliging; first-class city reference. E. G., 224 West 33d St.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a Swiss; thoroughly competent, obliging, honest, sober; city or country; five years' American first-class city reference. A. L., 230 East 40th St.

BUTLER OR VALET.—Will be found first-class in every respect; best references; traveler around the world. Georges, 796 6th Av., Mrs. MacGarvey.

BUTLER.—In private family; make himself useful in every way; lady can be seen; city or country. D. B., 405 4th Av.

BUTLER.—By Englishman in large establishment; first-class references; no objection to town or country. W. L., 527 5th Av.

BUTLER.—Disengaged; as butler; best city reference given. G. T. F., Box 341 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—A lady desires a situation for her butler, who is thoroughly reliable and capable. Present employer can be seen, at 8 East 69th St.

BUTLER.—As butler in private family; city or country; ten years' experience; best of references from late employer. 83 Washington Place.

BUTLER or VALET.—By a German; highest English and American references; present employer going to Europe. F. K., 2 East 46th St.

BUTLER.—English; tall; first-class references from best city families; just disengaged. A., Box 268 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Swedish; in private family; first-class family references. 207 East 50th St.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—Best city references. M. Y., 162 West 32d St.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—French; best city references. N. G., Box 269 Times, Up Town.

Care of Houses.

CARETAKER.—By man and wife to care for house for Summer; in city; wife first-class laundress; capable of doing the finest work; also cleaning; best personal references. C. S., Box 273 Times, Up Town.

CARETAKER.—By reliable married couple, to take care of house, furnished or unfurnished; good reference. Mrs. Sweeney, 120 East 53d St.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By a man and wife, the care of a private house; can cook a breakfast for gentleman going to business, and any other requirements; can be seen at present employer's; best city references. Call, for two days, at 224 West 41st St.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By married couple to take care of private house for Summer months; no children; good references. Hindley, 219 East 28th St.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By a German couple, no children, for one or more houses; no tenements; good references; man is machinist. 153 West 108th St., ground floor.

CARETAKER.—By man and wife care of gentleman's house for Summer, or unfurnished house; best reference. E. K., 160 East 32d St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Single; thoroughly intelligent about horses, carriages, and harness; competent to care and do the work of private stable; experienced city and country driver; first-class recommendations for competency and sobriety. Mac, care of Burr & Co., carriage builders, Broadway and 54th St.

COACHMAN.—Married; 35; thoroughly understands care and management of fine horses, harness, and carriages; can be fenced out and Brooklyn driver; perfectly sober, honest, willing, and trustworthy; city or country; first-class reference. J. B., 95 Amsterdam Av.

COACHMAN.—Single; thoroughly experienced; several years' unquestionable references from prominent metropolitan families; skillful, stylish driver; temperate, trustworthy; moderate expectations. Courteous, 1,620 Broadway, Telephone, 1619-38th.

COACHMAN and USEFUL MAN.—Has long experience with the best of families, and has ten years' reference from Mr. Coffins, on the Hudson. Any person wanting such a man will please call on O., L., 142 West 37th St.

COACHMAN.—Married; good, careful driver; willing and obliging; steady habits; understands complete care of gentleman's stable; best personal reference. "Cavalry," Box 380 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—I wish to secure a permanent place for my coachman, whom I can highly recommend to any gentleman desiring his services; married man. J. McDonough, 78 to 86 Trinity Place.

COACHMAN.—Single; young; thoroughly understands his business; careful driver; clean appearance; sober; personal and written recommendations; willing and obliging; moderate expectations. Coachman, 278 West 25th St.

COACHMAN.—By young man, married; has five years' reference as groom and coachman; understands the care of horses, carriages, &c.; city or country; country preferred. J. S., 149 East 32d St.

COACHMAN.—Understands the care of fine horses, carriages, harness; all equipments; willing and useful; in city or country; trustworthy; written and personal reference. Kerwin, 949 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—Married; thoroughly understands his duties; skillful, stylish, city driver; temperate willing, industrious; six years' highest written and personal reference. J., Box 382 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By a young man of neat appearance, understands his business in the care of horses and carriages; can furnish best references; city or country. T., Mr. Seamen's stable, 76th St. and Park Av.

COACHMAN.—By married man; no incumbrance; best city reference; city or country; thoroughly understands business; sober, willing, obliging; last employer can be seen. H., 878 8th Av., third bell.

COACHMAN.—English; married; 36; strictly temperate; competent to take charge of first-class establishment; experienced; New-York and Brooklyn highest personal written references. R. Jones, care of E. Jackson, 1,223 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—Single; smart appearance; thoroughly understands horses, carriages, harness; splendid credentials for civility, faithfulness, sobriety, reliability; expert rider, driver; moderate expectations. Reliable, 1,620 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Single; thoroughly competent; unimpeachable testimonials, prominent families; stylish appearance; skillful driver; temperate, obliging; moderate expectations; city or country. Attentive, 1,620 Broadway, telephone 1,619, 38th.

COACHMAN.—By an Englishman; medium size; experienced driver; city or country; first-class personal reference; strictly temperate; willing and obliging. Jones, 216 West 67th St.

COACHMAN.—First-class in every respect; nine years in present place; road and carriage horses; no lame or sick horses. 586 Park Av., Box 2.

COACHMAN and GARDENER.—By young man, (30;) understands care of horses and carriages, and good gardener; references. Box 108, Hastings-on-Hudson.

COACHMAN.—By Scotchman who thoroughly understands the care of horses; first-class driver; sober and reliable; best city reference. Coachman, 406 West 31st St.

COACHMAN.—Married; understands the care of fine horses, harness, carriages, and good driver; can milk; country preferred. J., Box 270 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN or SECOND MAN.—By a young man who thoroughly understands his business; five years' best city references. A. K., 117 West 46th St.

COACHMAN.—Single, (30,) thoroughly understands his business; present and last employers can be seen; best references. 204 East 18th St., laundry.

COACHMAN.—By a married man; no incumbrance; understands his business thoroughly; best of references; city or country; country preferred. K. M., 324 West 70th St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—By respectable colored man; city or country; personal references. J. Y., 687 8th Av.

COACHMAN.—English, single, neat appearance; careful, stylish driver; city or country. E. S., Box 383, Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Age 24; good driver and best reference; country preferred. L., Box 340 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By German Protestant; thoroughly understands his business; generally useful; good city reference. Adolph, 999 6th Av., store.

COACHMAN.—By first-class man; English; with seven years' best reference from present employer, who can be seen. 35 East 57th St.

COACHMAN.—Lady giving up her horse wishes situation for her coachman, who will be recommended by her personally. 837 Madison Av.

COACHMAN.—By German Protestant; thoroughly understands his business; generally useful; good city reference. Adolph, 999 6th Av., store.

COACHMAN and USEFUL MAN.—With private family; understands care of horses, carriages; sober, honest; good milker. Edward, 152 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—Middle aged; long experience; willing and obliging; references; country preferred. J. Kearns, 19 Greenwich Av.

COACHMAN.—Single; thoroughly understands his business in every respect; can come highly recommended. Frank Tipping, 113 East 77th St.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class colored coachman; can give best of reference; city or country. T. W., care of Mrs. Dempsey, 858 9th Av.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Practical knowledge of greenhouses, flowers, fruit, and vegetables, and the management of a gentlemen's place; excellent references; Scotch; married; age 38. Alex. E. Hogg, Bayville, L. I.

GARDENER.—French; married; age, 42; one girl; take charge of gentleman's place; experienced in greenhouse vegetables

GREAT DAY FOR COLUMBIA

FINAL PLANS FOR DEDICATION OF THE COLLEGE'S NEW SITE.

Programme to be Opened This Morning by the Alumni and University Officers—The Exercises of the Afternoon Will Be More Public in Character—Details of the Proceedings and the Names of Some Who Will Take Part.

Final plans for the dedication of the new site of Columbia University to-day have now been made. The programme will begin this morning, with exercises on the grounds, at Morningside Heights, to which only the Alumni and officers of the university have been invited. The exercises of the afternoon will be more public in character.

George G. De Witt of the Class of '67 will be the Grand Marshal of the day, and will be assisted by the following Alumni:

Henry Dudley, '61.
Willard P. Ward, '65.
J. V. Wheeler, '65.
Julien T. Davies, '66.
John A. Church, '67.
Nicholas Fish, '67.
Henry D. Babcock, '68.
E. De P. Foster, '68.
William A. Smith, '68.
J. C. F. Randolph, '68.
Elwyn Waller, '70.
Dr. F. P. Kinnicutt, '71.
Alex. B. Simonds, '73.
Robert C. Cornell, '74.
Rhett E. Olcott, '74.
R. Aymar Sands, '74.
Dr. D. B. Delavan, '75.
Dr. E. L. Partridge, '75.
Isaac N. Seligman, '76.
Francis S. Bangs, '78.
Dr. T. M. Cheesman, '78.
Dr. F. W. Jackson, '79.
S. Victor Constant, '80.
Dr. M. Allen Starr, '80.
Dr. R. H. Sayre, '81.
H. Van Sinderen, '81.
William T. Lawson, '82.
William B. Parsons, '82.
S. C. Van Dusen, '82.
Edwin B. Holden, '83.
Dr. W. B. James, '83.
George A. Suter, '83.
W. P. Morgan, '84.
Grant Squires, '85.
Edward P. Casey, '86.
Edward De Witt, '86.
Dr. C. N. Dowd, '86.
W. J. Schieffelin, '87.
R. T. Wilson, Jr., '87.
Dr. W. K. Draper, '88.
Edwin Gould, '88.
D. Le Roy Dresser, '89.
Dr. Van H. Norrie, '89.
C. F. Bishop, '91.
J. Larocque, Jr., '92.

The Alumni of all the schools are to meet at 11 o'clock A. M. at West Hall, and will then march to the Schermerhorn Hall, where places will be assigned to them. In the meanwhile the Trustees and Faculties will gather at South Hall and march to the physics building and Schermerhorn Hall in this order:

Marshals.
Instructors, Tutors, and Fellows.
Members of the Faculties.
Grand Marshal and Aids.
Emeritus Officers.
University Council.
The Architects.
The Trustees and Treasurer of the Corporation.
Prof. Roods and Prof. Osborn.
Dean Van Amringe and the Chaplain of the University.
The Rev. Dr. Dix and the Rev. Dr. Vincent.
The Chairman of the Trustees and the President.
Marshals.

The programmes for the dedication of the physics building and of Schermerhorn Hall have already been published in THE NEW-YORK TIMES. Luncheon will be served after the exercises, for the Trustees and Faculties in South Hall and for the alumni in West Hall.

The proceedings of the afternoon, it is expected, will be unusually brilliant. Lafayette Post, No. 140, G. A. R., with its escort, the Seventy-first Regiment, will be present, and the Faculties of Colun. a and the representatives of other colleges will wear the academic costume of cap and gown with the colors of their various degrees. The alumni Marshals will also wear the cap and gown, as will the students of the college.

The undergraduates will be assembled at 2 P. M., at Boulevard and One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, under the direction of these student Marshals:

Edward Hamilton Daly, '96, Senior Marshal in charge.

COLLEGE.

Samuel S. Seward, Jr., '96, Senior Marshal.
John D. Irving, '96.
Morton K. Averill, '98.
Frank H. Curry, '98.
Ralph B. Pomeroy, '98.
William B. Gunton, '97.
Burdette K. Marvin, '97.
H. E. Spiegelberg, '97.
George P. Fort, '99.
Arthur A. Fowler, '99.
Theophilus Parsons, '99.

BARNARD COLLEGE.

Miss Elsie W. Clews, '96, Senior Marshal.
Agnes Baldwin, '97.
Miss Bloomingdale, '98.
Louise S. Brownell, '99.

LAW.

Hermann G. Friedmann, '96, Senior Marshal.
William C. White, '96.
Henry A. Uterhart, '96.
Anson McB. Beard, '98.
Jay L. Thompson, '98.
F. W. Shepard, '97.
Monroe March, '97.
C. W. Backus, '97.
G. T. Kirby, '98.

MEDICINE.

James W. MacNider, '96, Senior Marshal.
Chas. E. Boynton, '98.
C. E. Sutphen, Jr., '96.
Theodore Bailey, '99.
Marion Whitacre, '99.
Wm. W. Vibbert, '98.
Edward M. Brown, '98.
Walter A. Bastedo, '99.

MINES.

Walter I. Slichter, '96, Senior Marshal.
E. D. Tompkins, '96.
George T. Morse, '96.
Orleans Longacre, '98.
Arthur Ware, '98.
Allen F. Edwards, '98.
Charles M. Clark, '97.
John W. Goodridge, '97.
A. S. Farmer, '97.
Alfred W. Harrison, '99.
Frank S. Dickerson, '99.
Henry C. Carpenter, '99.

POLITICAL SCIENCE, PHILOSOPHY, AND PURE SCIENCE.

Frederic L. Luquecr, Senior Marshal.
Milo R. Maltbie.
Herbert M. Johnstone.
Frank H. S. Noble.

The students will march to the south court and will be seated in the centre. The alumni will follow them and will be seated in the centre of the grand stand.

President Seth Low and the Trustees will receive the invited guests at South Hall, and they will then march to the south court in this order:

Marshals: Messrs. Davies, Olcott, Sands, and Dr. Delavan.
The Drs. Delavan, Jacobson, and Draper.
The clergy, officers, and representatives of other institutions and societies, and unofficial guests.
Marshals: Messrs. Dudley, Church, Bangs, Constant, Wilson, and Van Dusen, and Drs. Partridge and Dowd.
Instructors, tutors, and Fellows.
Members of the Faculties in order of appointment, the younger appointees leading.
Grand Marshal, and Messrs. Wheeler, Babcock, Randolph, Willard, Ward, Gould, and Parsons, and Drs. Kinnicutt and Starr.
President and officers of the Alumni Association of the college.
President and officers of the Alumni Association of the College of Physicians and Surgeons.
President and officers of the Alumni Association of the School of Mines.
Presidents and officers of other alumni associations.
Representatives of the Brooklyn City Government.
Representatives of the New-York City Government.
Justices of the New-York Supreme Court.
Representatives of the State Government.
Officers of the Army and Navy.
Justices of the United States Supreme Court and Circuit and District Courts.
Representatives of the United States Government.
Presidents of other universities and colleges.
Emeritus officers.
University Council.
The Trustees and the Treasurer of the corporation.
The Chaplain and Rear Admiral Meade.
Bishop Potter and the Rev. Dr. Coe.
President Low and President Eliot.
The Chairman of the Trustees and Mr. Hewitt.
Marshals: Messrs. Foster, Lawson, Morgan, Schieffelin, E. De Witt, and Squires, and Dr. James.

The Rev. Dr. E. B. Coe, a newly elected Trustee of the college, will make the opening prayer, followed by an address by President Low. The presentation of the colors by Lafayette Post will then take place.

The flag which will be given to-day is intended only to represent the silk flag which the post will present to the college when it also gives a pedestal and flagstaff. The staff will be 58 feet high, mounted on a pedestal formed of a solid block of granite 12 feet square at the base and 7 feet high. This will be surmounted by a bronze cap, from which the staff will rise. On top of all will be a bronze eagle with outstretched wings standing on a ball of the same material. The main boom of the Defender has been offered to the committee to use as a staff, but it has not yet been decided whether to use that or to erect a steel shaft.

It is not expected that the pedestal and staff will be completed for about a year, and final dedication ceremonies have been postponed until that time.

Admiral Meade will make the presentation speech, and will recite the flag ritual with Adjt. Brown. At the close of the ceremony, the post and regiment will march from their position facing the amphitheatre of seats down the Boulevard.

Ex-Mayor Hewitt will make the address of dedication, and President Eliot of Harvard University will speak on the occasion from an educational point of view. The exercises will end with a benediction by Bishop Potter.

ALBANY, May 1.—Gov. Morton will leave for New-York City in the morning to attend the dedication of the new Columbia College site. The Governor will return to Albany to-morrow night.

Brooklyn Democrats to Meet.

The Kings County Democratic General Committee will meet Monday night, when the report of the special committee of nine appointed to consider plans for improving the present system of conducting that organization will be presented.

PURIM ASSOCIATION CONCERT.

Attractive Programme for the Entertainment To-night.

A concert will be given in the Metropolitan Opera House to-night under the auspices of the Purim Association for the benefit of the United Hebrew Charities. From a musical standpoint, the affair promises to be one of the most interesting of the season.

Anton Seidl will conduct an orchestra of eighty-five pieces. The soloists will be Rafael Joseffy, Mme. Klafsky, and Ffrangcon Davies.

The following programme has been arranged:

Overture, "Leonora," (No. 3).....Beethoven
Aria, Elizabeth from "Tannhauser,".....Wagner
Mme. K. Klafsky.
Largo, from the Symphony, "From the New World,".....Dvorak
Second Piano Concerto, (A major,).....Liszt
Mr. Rafael Joseffy.
Ballet music, from "Cid,".....Massenet
Aria, "Honor and Arms," from "Samson,".....Handel
Mr. Ffrangcon Davies.
Siegfried's Death, Funeral Music from "Goetterdaemmerung,".....Wagner
Brunhilde's Self-Immolation, from "Goetterdaemmerung".....Wagner
Mme. K. Klafsky.

The Purim Association has been one of the foremost factors in local charitable circles. Although its membership is exclusively composed of Hebrews, it has contributed large amounts to institutions of all religious denominations. It was organized in 1861, and since that time it has distributed over $400,000 among the different philanthropic institutions of this city. Within the last fifteen years it has raised $230,000 for local charities.

The directors of the United Hebrew Charities recently appealed to the Purim Association for assistance, the treasury of the former not only being depleted, but funds being sorely needed for immediate wants. For this purpose the concert was arranged. The association hopes to raise $10,000 by it.

All of the boxes in the Metropolitan Opera House have been sold for the entertainment, and only a small number of the reserved seats remain unsold.

The officers of the Purim Association are: President:—M. H. Moses; Vice President—Simon Schafer; Treasurer—S. B. Solomon; Secretary—J. Stanley Isaacs; Directors—I. H. Hertz, S. J. Gans, J. Cahn, M. Herrman, M. S. Bernheimer, Samuel Stiefel, and Jay H. Solomon.

The concert will be the only public entertainment the association has given this season. As all of its benefits in the past have been social, as well as financial, successes, no doubt exists as to the successful outcome of the present undertaking.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—About $1,000 was raised yesterday for the Messiah Home by the Maypole dance in the Garden Theatre. The managers of the entertainment were surprised early in the day when they heard that Commodore Gerry's society had raised objections because children were to appear. A hurried visit to the City Hall resulted in an order from Mayor Strong permitting the entertainment. Nelson Wheatcroft and four students from the Empire Theatre Dramatic School gave "The Mayor's Appointment," an adaptation from Julia Shayer's story by Mr. Wheatcroft and George Backus. The "Baby Drill" was interesting because the little ones became confused, and then danced as they pleased. Other dances followed, and there were tableaux in which members of the Society of the American Revolution and the Hasbrouck Institute, and the Berkley, Cutter, Harvard, and Westchester Hall Schools took part. The Maypole dance and the crowning of the May Queen, Dorothy E. Richards, were charming features of the entertainment. Among the children who took part in the entertainment were Elizabeth M. Taylor, Rachael M. McLean, Emily N. R. Mayer, Virginia Palomino, Lillian Kennedy, Sarah Ely, J. Horton Ijams, John F. Russell, Van Bill Berg, F. S. Dellenbough, James Smillie, Howard Stone, Carroll Stone, Gilbert White, H. Lloyd Richards, Dorothy E. Richards, Hastings Foote, Isabel Foote, Durand Rice, Gladys Rice, Margery Rice, Henry Clay Swain, Horace T. Herrick, Guyon Earle, Olive Nichols, Arundel H. Nichols, Thomas Rice, Gladys Wiles, Florence Cornell, Ottilie Amand, Dora and Emily Harrison, Beatrice Benjamin, Emily Bayne, Olive De Luce, Paula Slevin, Gladys Robbins, Marjorie Lyon, and Margaret French.

—There was a delightful "book reception" yesterday at the home of the Young Women's Christian Association, at 7 East Fifteenth Street. The result was a substantial addition to the circulating library of the association. There was a very large attendance, and every guest presented one or more books to the library.

—Mlle. Alida Varena's concert at the Waldorf yesterday was well attended by society folks. She was assisted by Miss Dora Valesca Becker, violinist of the Metropolitan Concert Company, and Mrs. Homer Bartlett, pianist and composer. Mlle. Varena appeared two years ago in the Metropolitan Opera House in this city. Since then she has studied in Italy and has sung at fashionable entertainments in London and Paris. Among those in attendance yesterday were Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Theodore Sutro, Mrs. Robert Tate, Miss Radcliff, Walter Newbury, Mrs. Norton, Mrs. J. L. Tailer, Mr. and Mrs. Jessie Wooden, Dr and Mrs. W. H. Rogers, Ben Norton, Mrs. Van Norman, Mrs. Lillie Berg, and Col. and Mrs. Charles McCoy.

—Society is greatly interested in the bicycle tea to be given at Claremont to-day and the annual parade of the Coaching Club. The tea will be given for the benefit of the Burnham Industrial Farm. The flower booth will be under the charge of Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., Mrs. William Rhinelander Stewart, Mrs. Charles Dodge, Mrs. William E. Dodge, and Mrs. Herbert Harriman. Chocolate bouillon and lemonade will be sold by Mrs. George Bird, Mrs. Harry McVickar, Mrs. Lorillard Ronalds, Jr., Mrs. Newbold Edgar, Miss Alice Wilmerding, Mrs. Leslie Cotton, Mrs. James Breese, and Miss Strong. The tea table will be cared for by Mrs. Trenor L. Park, Miss Wood, Miss Webb, Miss Polly Whittier, Miss Phelps, Mrs. James Markoe, Miss E. Catlin, and Miss Belle Nelson. Mrs. Frederick Edey and Miss Brewster will look after the candy table. The ushers will be Oliver Harriman, Jr., George Bird, Charles E. Pellew, Henry L. Sprague, J. G. Phelps Stokes, Robert C. Cornell, Harry McVickar, James Henry Smith, Frank Henry, Trenor L. Park, and Gordon Fellows.

—After a luncheon at the Metropolitan Club this afternoon the members of the Coaching Club will drive to Gen. Grant's tomb. The route will be through Central Park and Riverside Drive. Col. Jay, President of the club, will have with him on the leading coach Mrs. Jay, Mrs. Henderson, Miss Eleanor Robinson, Charles A. Munn, and Gould Hoyt. Other coach drivers will be Reginald Rives, C. S. Havemeyer, Prescott Lawrence, Neilson Brown, Col. Edward de V. Morrell, W. Seward Webb, Ogden Mills, and Frank K. Sturgis.

—The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Riverside Association has just completed a very successful and satisfactory year's work. As a charitable and philanthropic organization the Riverside Association, though of recent origin, has a record of which its organizers and supporters may well be proud. It has been productive of much good on the west side. The auxiliary gave a musical tea on the afternoon of April 18, at 259 West Sixty-ninth Street, in aid of the association. The Association House, in which the entertainment was held, was a gift to the association by Mr. and Mrs. Harvey E. Fisk of West Seventy-second Street, who have always taken an active interest in the welfare of the association. The great success of the tea was largely due to the indefatigable efforts of Mrs. George Hervey Smith, Chairman of the Reception Committee; Mrs. Harvey E. Fisk, Mrs. Charles Loeb, Mrs. Asa A. Alling, Mrs. J. C. Rennard, Mrs. Henry Doremus, Mrs. Benjamin Griffin, Mrs. George W. Crossman, Mrs. S. Baruch, and Mrs. P. B. Worrall.

Pretzel Peddlers Fined.

Col. Waring has started a crusade against east-side bakers, who send out men to peddle their wares from baskets, and Inspector Alexander S. Drescher of the Street Cleaning Department caused the arrest yesterday of eight men, who, he said, were peddling pretzels. They were arraigned in the Essex Market Police Court. Drescher said that this class of peddlers has become very troublesome of late on the strength of the promised friendship of Agent Dennett of the Parkhurst society, and gathered in such numbers that the street sweepers were unable to do their work. Magistrate Crane fined each of the prisoners $3.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day for New-York: Ernest A. Wells, Utopia; Egbert Potts, Cheviot.

Croup is quickly relieved and whooping cough greatly helped and its duration shortened by DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, the old family stand-by for coughs and colds, and all lung or throat affections.

The best family pill—JAYNE'S PAINLESS SANATIVE.—Adv.

IN FAVOR OF GOV. MORTON

MR. SAXTON ON PRESIDENTIAL CHOICE IN HIS PART OF STATE.

Major McKinley, He Says, Is Next on the List—Talks of the Ohio Man's Position on the Money Question and the Attitude of the Parties on the Currency—Views on Work of the Legislature Just Closed—Comments on Consolidation.

"Up in my part of the State," said Lieut. Gov. Charles T. Saxton yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, "there is a strong and enduring sentiment in favor of the nomination of Gov. Morton as the Republican candidate for the Presidency. We all believe in sticking to him so long as his nomination seems possible, but if events should rule otherwise, McKinley would receive nearly all the votes of our section as a second choice."

"Would not Mr. McKinley's record on the financial question prevent him from getting support in this State?" asked the reporter.

"I cannot see that Mr. McKinley has been more unsound on the money question than any other prominent Republican," replied Mr. Saxton. "He has never been in favor of the free coinage of silver, nor is he in favor of it now. That means that he is in favor of maintaining the present gold standard. Of course he has been anxious, like prominent men of both parties, to give silver the freest possible circulation compatible with the maintenance of gold as our one standard of measurement.

"But, while both parties have been friendly to the silver element, the Republican Party has always been essentially more in favor of sound money than the Democratic Party. This is partly due to the geographical distribution of the Republican Party, covering, as it does, the large cities, the seats of the commerce and industry of the country, in the North.

"The silver craze, so far as it affected Northern States, was really at its height in 1892, when it threw its influence in favor of the Democratic candidate for President not so much on his personal account as on account of the leanings of his party. Free silver, in my opinion, cannot now originate with the Republican Party. The St. Louis platform is sure to contain a plank definite enough to satisfy every sound-money man, and, numanly speaking, there seems to be no possible obstacle large enough to prevent the Republican candidate from being the next President of the United States."

The reporter observed that both Clay and Blaine had been defeated in spite of very brilliant auspices at their nominations.

"There was not a mistake made by either of those men or by their agents which might not be made next campaign without impairing the Republican candidate's chances," said Mr. Saxton. "The country is sick to death of Democratic anarchy. The Administration has no following in Congress, and the party in Congress is without either a head or a common motive for action. The free-silver element from the South seems likely to swallow up the sound-money element in the North. I think the supineness of the Administration in its foreign policy up to the Venezuela message disgusted a great many persons, because the average American thinks our Government should always have a chip on its shoulder for foreign nations to knock off if they dare. I thoroughly sympathize with this feeling, though I acknowledge that the Administration must act with a sense of its responsibility and according to the recognized rules of international transactions. While the Administration recovered popularity by its action in the Venezuelan matter, the rebound was not sufficient to re-establish the party's credit."

Mr. Saxton was asked what his impressions of the past session of the Legislature were. He replied:

"I think it will be found by a calm consideration of the work done that the Legislature has accomplished a great deal of good work, and that it will rank as one of the cleanest of recent years.

"There were only two measures of first-rate importance passed during the session. Of one of these—the Raines liquor-tax law—it was threatened that its enactment would cost the Republican Party the State next Fall. I do not believe this. The day of city and local excise boards is past. The time had come for the State to take charge of the traffic in liquor, and, with some minor modifications, the present law has come to stay. I do not, of course, know the sentiment in the large cities, but in the smaller towns and in the rural districts the feeling among respectable and intelligent persons independent of partisan considerations is in favor of the law.

"In regard to the Greater New-York law I differed from many of my colleagues on the question of the opportuneness of passing a law in such terms. It would have suited every legitimate interest involved to have enacted a law setting a commission to frame a charter for acceptance by the inhabitants of the joint municipalities. If this charter had been judiciously framed, it would possibly have had the effect of converting many present Brooklyn opponents of consolidation to its favor. As it is, I do not believe in saying to a large number of good citizens: 'You must be consolidated whether you like the terms or not. The name of your birthplace must be changed. Whether you are to have any compensation for such disturbances is a matter of accident which only the future can decide.'

"I have not studied the question of consolidation very deeply, but on the surface it seems to benefit chiefly the real estate owners of Brooklyn, whose properties will be enhanced in value, and the wholesale merchants, who will have the business advantage of selling under a New-York brand. But these are only classes. Whether the material benefits of consolidation would extend to and embrace the whole community of both New-York and Brooklyn is a question which I am not prepared to answer.

"At the same time, I have never been opposed to the consolidation of New-York and Brooklyn as prejudicial to the interests of the State or to the interests of the inland parts of it. They always thought that consolidation would come in the ripeness of time by the wish of all the parties directly interested. It is an open question whether the legislation just passed will hasten or retard true consolidation. It declares the cities one, but does nothing to make them any more united than they have been hitherto.

"Mr. Saxton said that the private-bill legislation introduced at Albany during the past session was not so large as that of last year, though it still reached undue proportions. He spoke with good-humored regret of the failure of the plan devised by a committee of which he was Chairman to separate private-bill legislation from legislation of a public character.

"There is a great deal that is legitimate in lobbying, using that term in its broadest sense," said Mr. Saxton, "and it ought to be a problem for statesmen to find a proper channel for the expression of the opinions of those affected by any particular act of legislation. If private-bill legislation could be so arranged that all the parties interested might bring each its side of the case before the committee which would have the right of decision, we might create a parliamentary bar, such as there is in England. These lawyers are, I believe, very highly paid for representing the great railway companies and great chartered corporations before parliamentary committees, and their work is considered very honorable. There is no reason why lawyers should not be employed in a similar manner to appear before committees of our Legislature. The great object to be gained is to separate the proper and legitimate methods of influencing legislative opinon from the improper and corrupt methods."

EX-SENATOR PLATT IS RETICENT.

Says Nothing of McKinley Avalanche—Will Confer with Mr. Quay.

Thomas C. Platt refused last night to make any formal statement of his views on the recent McKinley avalanche in Illinois.

Mr. Platt said he had received a telegram from Mr. Quay during the day, in which the Senator said that he did not give up the fight on account of the result in Illinois. Gen. Clarkson, Mr. Platt said, was in Washington conferring with Mr. Quay, and he was expected back in this city by Sunday at the latest.

There would shortly be a conference between Mr. Quay, Gen. Clarkson, and himself, Mr. Platt said, though the time and place were not fixed.

Owing to the tension of the political situation, Charles Hackett went to the theatre last night, leaving the State Republican Headquarters deserted.

W. W. Tracey of Springfield, Ill., a former President of the National League of Republican Clubs, was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night on his way to Europe. He was a delegate at the late convention, and said last night that no words could describe the general enthusiasm for McKinley in his district. Even the McKinley men themselves, who were in the convention, Mr. Tracey said, were astonished at the majority which they obtained when it came to a vote. To Mr. Tracey the nomination and election of William McKinley seemed a matter of course.

Colored Men for Mr. Morton.

The Colored Republican County Organization met last night at 153 West Fifty-third Street to appoint a new Executive Committee and also to name a number of delegates to do missionary work for Morton among the colored delegates at the National Convention at St. Louis. The selection of a new Executive Committee was postponed indefinitely. The following named members were appointed to go to St. Louis: Charles F. Butler, Joseph S. Hanley, Alfred Christian, Caleb Simms, Charles W. Anderson, Richard Simms, Henry Cunningham, Benjamin Meyers, W. Black, Charles Warley, James O. Wright, Major R. Pool, William R. David, Edward Floe, and W. T. Richardson.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—The last meeting and banquet of the Baptist Social Union of Manhattan Island for this season will be held at the Hotel Savoy on Thursday evening. The subject of discussion will be the tenement house question. The topics and speakers are as follows: "Tenements and Lodging Houses at Home and Abroad," Arthur W. Milbury, Secretary of the Committee on Model Apartment Houses of the Improved Housing Council; "What Our Council Is Doing," W. Bayard Cutting, Vice Chairman of the Improved Housing Council; "Scientific Planning," Ernest Flagg, architect of the D. O. Mills model lodging houses; "Rapid Transit and Suburban Homes," Prof. E. R. L. Gould of the Johns Hopkins and Chicago Universities; "Relation of the Tenement to the Street," Col. George E. Waring, Jr., Commissioner of the Department of Street Cleaning; "Does Improved Housing Pay?" Alfred T. White, ex-Commissioner of City Works, Brooklyn, and owner of the largest system of model tenements in America; "The Ethical Side of the Question," the Rev. W. S. Rainsford, D. D., rector of St. George's Church. There will be a social reception from 6:15 to 7 o'clock, a business meeting at 6:30, and dinner at 7. Among the invited guests for the evening are Mayor Strong, Abram S. Hewitt, Joseph S. Auerbach, Samuel D. Babcock, James G. Beemer, August Belmont, Frederick Billings, John Claflin, R. Fulton Cutting, William E. Dodge, James C. Fargo, Roswell P. Flower, the Rev. Dr. John Hall, Augustus D. Juilliard, Seth Low, Donald Mackay, D. O. Mills, J. Pierpont Morgan, George Foster Peabody, Theodore Roosevelt, Dr. Albert Shaw, Charles Stewart Smith, J. Kennedy Tod, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Samuel C. Van Dusen, Mayor Wurster of Brooklyn, A. Augustus Low, George D. Mackay, R. R. Bowker, and Ogden Mills.

—Articles of incorporation were filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office of an association formed for literary and social purposes, to be known as "The Little Sisters of the Quill." The incorporators are Helen Hamersley Stickney, 222 Fifth Avenue; Louise Pierpont Morgan, 219 Madison Avenue; Annie Flint, 60 East Thirty-fourth Street; May Thorne Carpenter, 874 Fifth Avenue; Varina Anne Jefferson Davis, 123 West Forty-fourth Street; Cora Di Brazza, 101 West Eighty-first Street, and Ruth Lawrence, 285 Lexington Avenue.

—The nine new police matrons appointed by the Police Board on Tuesday reported at Headquarters yesterday and were sworn in on probation. They were assigned as follows: Mary McKenna, to Elizabeth Street; Adele B. Priess and Maggie A. Jaffrey, to Macdougal Street; Ella McInroy and Mary E. Murphy, to Mercer Street; Ellen Reynolds, to West Forty-seventh Street; Florence H. Wurts and Salma W. Valentine, to West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and Sarah Sullivan, to Morrisania.

—Sebastian Grabenhaur, a steerage passenger of the North German Lloyd steamship Spree, committed suicide by jumping overboard from that vessel yesterday morning while the ship was off Fire Island, bound in. The alarm was prompt and the Spree was stopped, but it was so dark that nothing could be seen of the suicide. Grabenhaur was a laborer, fifty-three years old, and lived in Marshalltown, Iowa. His wife, who was a passenger on the Spree, could assign no cause for the act.

—Judge Gildersleeve, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, yesterday sentenced Henry Devine to imprisonment for life for the murder of James Sullivan on Sept. 20 last. Devine was convicted on Tuesday of murder in the second degree. Devine and Sullivan were rivals for the affection of Jessie Grace, 390 Madison Street. There was ill-will between the two on account of the woman. They met on Madison Street, in front of her house, and Devine shot Sullivan.

—A meeting, under the auspices of the Woman's National Sabbath Alliance, will be held to-morrow evening at the Calvary Baptist Church, Fifty-seventh Street. The Rev. Dr. MacArthur will preside, and give a brief address. The Rev. D. Sage Mackay, pastor of the North Reformed Church, Newark, will also address the meeting. The Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Nicombe of India will appear in costume.

—The will of Matilda Hefferon, who died recently, was filed for probate yesterday in the Surrogate's office. The will is dated April 13 last, and the testatrix, after giving various small bequests to relatives, leaves the residue of her estate to the Rev. Father McGovern, S. J., to be devoted by him to the benefit of the poor of St. Francis Xavier's parish, in this city. Henry R. Richards is named as executor.

—The Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., Bishop of New-York, will deliver the third lecture in the course on the "Liturgical Hymns of the Church," which has been arranged by the Church Club of New-York. Bishop Potter's topic will be "The Hymns of the Ordinal." It will be delivered to-morrow at the Church of the Transfiguration, in East Twenty-ninth Street, near Fifth Avenue, at 4 P. M.

—Postmaster Dayton has been informed by telegraph from Vancouver that mails from China and Japan were dispatched east on April 29, and are due to arrive in New-York on Monday morning. The next mails for China and Japan after the arrival of the mails will close at the General Post Office at 6:30 P. M. on May 4, (via Vancouver, specially addressed only,) and May 6, (via San Francisco.)

—The forty-ninth volume of the Trow Business Directory for the year beginning May 1, 1896, has just been issued. The various houses in the same line of business are grouped together, and each address is given as nearly as possible as it will be during the year. Two new features are a map of the city, including the recently annexed part of Westchester County, and a revised street directory of the city.

—President Gerry of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children sent a protest to the Mayor's office yesterday against the granting of a license to the Harlem Museum, at One Hundred and Fifteenth Street and Third Avenue, on the ground that children under the prescribed age were allowed to take part in the performances there.

—The Sunday service of the Fall River Line will be resumed to-morrow. The Priscilla and Puritan are in commission, and are being raced to their capacity nightly, owing to orchestras on board and other delightful features. All of the comforts and luxuries that can be applied to steamboat navigation are supplied by this line.

—The regular monthly meeting for May of the Woman's National Sabbath Alliance will be held on Monday at 10:30 A. M. in the assembly room, on the ground floor of the Presbyterian Building, Fifth Avenue and Twentieth Street. All women interested in the cause of Sabbath observance are invited to attend.

—A temperance mass meeting for men will be held in Association Hall, Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue, to-morrow at 3:45 P. M. Ira D. Sankey, the celebrated singer and evangelist, will speak and sing, assisted by George C. Stebbins. Young men are especially invited.

—Daniel F. Merrall, Chief Clerk of the liquidating division at the Custom House, was seventy-eight years old yesterday. His associates in the division remembered the day and presented him with a fine smoking set. The celebration included speeches and informal congratulations.

Brooklyn.

—The new Twenty-third Sub-Precinct has been opened in the old Tunison Hotel, on Coney Island Avenue, near the south entrance to Prospect Park. Sergt. Thomas H. Collins is in command. The force consists of three Sergeants, two Roundsmen, two doormen, and twenty-two patrolmen. A section of the men will be mounted as soon as the stable is ready.

—A jury in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, a few weeks ago, gave a verdict to Clara Rost of $27,500 against the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company for the loss of her left leg. The girl is eight years old. Her father, Ernest Rost, sued the company for $30,000 damages for the loss of his daughter's services, and a jury yesterday gave him a verdict for $3,500.

—The oratorio of "The Holy City," by Alfred R. Gaul, will be sung at the special praise service at the Emmanuel Baptist Church, Lafayette Avenue and St. James Place, to-morrow evening. The choir, under the direction of G. Waring Stebbins, will be largely increased, and will be assisted by Miss Clara Winters of New-York, harpist.

—Edward McCormack of 341 Clifton Place, and Benjamin F. Walsh of 562½ Gates Avenue, charged with causing the death of Mrs. John Frayne's baby at 648 Marcy Avenue, by striking it on the head with a piece of wood, pleaded not guilty in the Gates Avenue Police Court yesterday, and were remanded for examination.

—Capt. Miles O'Reilly of the Adams Street Police Station has preferred charges against Patrolmen James A. Morley, Matthew J. Murphy, James Burke, Denis Maher, John J. Murphy, and Doorman Frederick S. Blay for playing poker in their sleeping room.

—Gen. James Jourdan of the Kings County Elevated Railroad Company states that if the inclined elevator proves a success on the Bridge, his road will adopt it, and elevators will be placed at Court Street, the ferry, the bridge, Boerum Place, and Flatbush Avenue.

—During April, Building Commissioner Brush granted permits for the erection of 463 new buildings, at an estimated cost of $2,285,579, an increase of $381,097 over the corresponding month in 1895.

—The receipts from the sale of postage stamps, envelopes, &c., for April amounted to $94,938.97, an increase of $9,211.70 over the corresponding month in 1895.

—Board of Education statistics show that there were 118,742 public school scholars registered March 31, and that there were 122,880 sittings in the schools.

—Capt. Henry French, who has been ill for the past five months, resumed charge of the Twenty-third Precinct in the Twenty-ninth Ward yesterday.

New-Rochelle.

—The friends of Miss Elizabeth Cunningham, formerly matron of the New-Rochelle Hospital, are making arrangements to have her removed from the Insane Pavilion of Bellevue Hospital to a private institution at Darien, Conn. Miss Cunningham left New-Rochelle last Spring, and worked as a nurse until she became insane, a few weeks ago. She has no relatives in this country.

—Lieut. Lewis Nixon, formerly Naval Constructor, United States Navy, will deliver an address May 9 at the Murray Hill Hotel, New-York City, under the auspices of the Corinthian Fleet of New-Rochelle.

—The Board of Village Trustees will hear the application made by the Westchester Electric Railroad Company for a franchise in Winyah Avenue, Monday evening.

—The Board of Police Commissioners has supplied the policemen with new locust-wood clubs, twisters of the latest approved design, and handcuffs.

—Decoration Day will be celebrated in New-Rochelle by the local members of the Grand Army of the Republic and village organizations.

—Mr. and Mrs. Albert Smith and Miss Marguerite Smith have gone to Europe for the Summer.

Yonkers.

—City Treasurer Robert P. Getty celebrated his eighty-fifth birthday yesterday and received congratulations from a large number of friends. He is one of Yonkers's oldest inhabitants, and has held many of the highest offices in the village and city. He built the Getty House, which is still standing, though owned by other parties. He is in good health, and expects to have many more birthdays.

—A May Day demonstration is being arranged for Monday, May 4, at Turn Hall by the Riverside Association. An invitation has been extended to many labor organizations. Prof. Daniel De Leon and others will address the meeting.

—A gymnastic exhibition is to take place in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association this evening. Orchestral music will be furnished during the exercises.

—John W. Oliver, editor of The Yonkers Statesman, on Thursday celebrated his eighty-first birthday at his home, Rose Cottage, in Warburton Avenue.

—The local Board of Excise has gone out of existence. It has thirty days in which to file its papers and reports with the County Treasurer.

—Presiding Elder Osborn has gone to Cleveland, Ohio, as delegate to the General Conference, which began its session yesterday.

—The Rev. Enos J. Bosworth addressed the Loyal Temperance Legion of Yonkers yesterday afternoon in Temperance Hall.

—Charles R. Otis and Stephen T. Bell have been elected Trustees of the People's Savings Bank.

Westchester County.

—The temporary injunction obtained by the Jenks Brothers to prevent Miller & Holden, who own adjoining dock property in the Hudson River at Sing Sing, from extending their dock or cribbing to prevent the Kil Brook from washing sand, &c., there, making it necessary for them to continually dredge it out, has been continued, and will be argued before Justice Dykman at White Plains Saturday, May 9, to make it permanent. Miller & Holden have a grant of land under water for eighty feet beyond their wharf, but only intended to extend the cribbing out for forty feet.

—Dr. William H. Sherman's frame barn and stables at the rear of his house, corner of Warburton Avenue and Gold Street, Yonkers, was burned yesterday. It was only fifteen feet from the house, and set fire to the latter, which was damaged about $1,000 worth. The loss is covered by insurance. The horses and carriages that were in the stable were saved. The fire started in the hay in some unknown manner.

—Capt. James Sheridan, the janitor of Manor Hall, Yonkers, died yesterday from pneumonia, with which he had been ill for two weeks. He made a good record during the war in Company F, New-York Infantry Volunteers, in which he served two years.

—Mr. and Mrs. Martin Cassidy gave a dinner at the Larchmont Yacht Clubhouse Thursday evening. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. John Bevin, and Lieut. Marmaduke Tilden of the Larchmont Yacht Club.

—William Morris of New-Rochelle, who was arrested April 5, charged with violating the Sunday excise law, was held yesterday by Justice Lambden in $1,000 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

—Thomas L. Rushmore, who is a candidate for the Presidency of the newly chartered village of Mamaroneck, has opened his house at Orienta.

—Adam G. Coles of Mamaroneck is critically ill at his home, on the Boston Post Road. Mr. Coles is one of the oldest residents of the village.

—Mrs. K. M. Mabley has opened her country house at Orienta Beach, Mamaroneck.

—Supervisor Clarence Sackett of Rye has returned to his home on the Sound.

Jersey City.

—Manuel Puentes, six years old, was killed by a trolley car of the Consolidated Traction line at

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The New-York Times.

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WANTS ITS ORGANIZATION

BROOKLYN'S DEMOCRATIC MACHINE MAY NOT JOIN TAMMANY.

Its Leaders Think that in Greater New-York There Will Be Room for Both, and that Each Will Have Work to Do That Can Be Done Better if Apart--For Mayoralty Nominations Would Have a General Convention.

The political contingencies involved in consolidation are being already seriously considered by the leaders of the regular Democratic organization in Brooklyn. The great question agitating their minds is, whether or not they and their organization are to be swallowed up by Tammany Hall. Some of the leaders over the East River do not allude to it as an act of swallowing, but call it by the milder name of coalescence or amalgamation.

Already there are a few of the leaders who shrink from the idea of being absorbed by Tammany Hall, and openly declare their conviction that, for a time at least, it will not only be feasible, but most wise and proper, to maintain an entirely separate and distinct Democratic machine organization in Brooklyn. Of this class of leaders is Edward M. Grout, who was the Mayoralty candidate of the regular Democratic organization last Fall. Bernard J. York, who was in charge of the campaign, talked yesterday in a similar strain. State Senator Peter H. McNulty said he was in favor of a distinct organization in Brooklyn.

But to the average machine Democratic politician, the whole subject of consolidation is still a very touchy question, and no one is overanxious to talk about it.

The Republican politicians of Brooklyn are also discussing the pros and cons of consolidation. This was indicated by the dinner given the other night by the friends of Civil Justice Jacob Neu. Mayor Wurster, in his speech, alluded to the feeling among machine Democrats because of the failure of Mr. Neu to get the regular Democratic nomination for the Mayoralty last Fall. It was a graceful compliment which Mayor Wurster paid to Mr. Neu, in nominating him for Mayor of Greater New-York, but his speech was not pleasant reading for many of the adherents of either Mr. Grout or Mr. Neu. Should Mr. Neu attempt to spread himself over the political field of Greater New-York, the personal feeling engendered on his account in last Fall's campaign is regarded as more than likely to be a bar to his success in ever becoming Mayor of the consolidated cities.

Edward M. Grout, when asked by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES if he was in favor, in case of consolidation, of entertaining a proposition for combining the regular Brooklyn Democratic organization with Tammany Hall, said:

"I see no reason for such a combination at the outset of consolidation, unless there should be a change in the county lines. We will still have in Brooklyn, on this side of the East River, our distinct Congressional, Senatorial, Assembly, County, and Judicial Conventions. There will be only one city convention, taking in the whole political territory of Greater New-York.

"Even so far as the city convention to nominate a Mayor and city officers is concerned, I see no reason why there should be any immediate consolidation of the Democratic organizations of New-York and Brooklyn. The two separate organizations could be preserved, and the nominations for city officers of Greater New-York could be made in a joint convention. The political organizations must follow county lines."

Bernard J. York said: "No man can now foresee what the political conditions will be when the consolidation of New-York and Brooklyn actually comes to be a fact. The present bill provides for the election of a Mayor of Greater New-York at the election of 1897. There is no certainty, however, that the bill will not be changed in this, that, or the other respect. When the form of municipal consolidation is finally determined the question of the consolidation of the Democratic political forces of Greater New-York will have to be settled by a conference of all parties in interest in the whole of the territory.

"As to what will be the best form of dealing with the political situation--that is a question on which men will differ.

"It is folly to say there should be in all of Greater New-York but a single regular Democratic organization. It will be practically impossible for a single party organization to manage properly the affairs of the party in all of the local subdivisions. Of course there should be some central organization for the conduct of a municipal, a Mayoralty campaign.

"Until the form of the charter of Greater New-York is finally determined, it is impossible to tell on what lines it will be best to establish the political organization. The character of the charter will, of necessity, control the form of the political organization, and until knowledge of its character can be obtained, I cannot say what form of political organization it would be best to adopt."

State Senator Michael J. Coffey said it was too soon for him to consider the question.

State Senator Peter H. McNulty said: "I am strongly in favor of maintaining a distinct Democratic organization in Brooklyn."

James D. Bell said he was not ready to say anything definite on the subject.

GEN. COLLIS ON CONSOLIDATION.

Asks the Governor to Veto the Measure Now Before Him.

Gen. C. H. T. Collis, Commissioner of Public Works for this city, has addressed a long letter to Gov. Morton, in which he gives the reasons why, as a citizen and a taxpayer, he opposes the consolidation of Brooklyn and Staten Island with New-York and on account of which he asks the Governor to veto the bill now before him.

Gen. Collis begins by saying that if the bill were sentimental in character only, he should be in favor of it, but because it involves very grave issues, the wisdom or unwisdom of consolidation should be ascertained before any statutory declaration on the subject is made.

It is admitted by Gen. Collis that consolidation, once accomplished, there cannot be subsequent disintegration of the territories united. For this reason Gen. Collis thinks that reports by experts should precede the declaration of consolidation.

The City of Brooklyn, in Gen. Collis's opinion, has substantially exhausted her constitutional ability to borrow money, while New-York has still $60,000,000 of a margin between her debt and its constitutional limit. Moreover, the taxable valuations of Brooklyn do not keep pace with the increase of her debt, while those of New-York keep pace with all drafts on her credit.

Brooklyn, according to the calculation of Gen. Collis, needs $10,000,000 for new street pavements and $5,000,000 for repairing pavements now in use, but worn out. In addition to this capital expenditure, the outlying streets of Brooklyn will need $400,000 annually to keep them in repair. Long Island City has 300 miles of streets in poor condition, and Richmond County has also streets and roads which would require a considerable amount to put them in fair condition.

Nearly $6,000,000 is wanted for sewers in Brooklyn, and $12,500,000 is wanted for sewers in Staten Island. Queens County requires an expenditure of $27,800,000 for sewers, making for the territory which it is proposed to consolidate with New-York a total immediate expenditure of $46,220,000 for drainage alone. While this expenditure would be chargeable upon abutting property, the credit of the city would have to be given to raise the money in the first place, and it is doubtful, in Gen. Collis's opinion, whether these liens could be recovered for many years to come.

A proper water supply for Brooklyn would cost from $60,000,000 to $70,000,000, without counting the cost of buying out the private companies. Staten Island will also require large expenditures for an adequate water supply.

Gen. Collis closes his letter to the Governor by saying that the question of consolidation should be deferred until a commission shall present a scheme of government and taxation which will appeal to the intelligence of the Legislature.

HORSES WITH GLANDERS SHOT.

Were in Dr. Kugler's Care, Who Died from the Disease.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., May 1.—Three horses from the stables of Dr. Harry Kugler, the veterinarian, who died over a week ago, were taken to Brooksville and shot last evening by order of the Board of Health. Dr. Kugler died from a peculiar disease, that completely baffled his physicians. The theory was advanced soon after his death that he had contracted disease from a horse he was doctoring. The Board of Health called in experts, who made serum tests for glanders on the horses in the stable. The three horses killed last night responded to the test ten hours after the serum had been administered.

It is now certain that Dr. Kugler died from glanders. The horses were buried in an isolated place, under lime and earth. Some of the residents of Brooksville objected to having the horses buried there. A considerable crowd gathered, and there would have been trouble had not Health Officer C. D. Camp threatened to have any one arrested who interfered in any way. The horses remaining in Dr. Kugler's stables will be closely watched.

ARMOR PLATE TO BE TESTED.

Bids for a New Lot to be Opened Today in Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The final lot of armor under existing contracts will be attacked next Tuesday at Bethlehem, Penn., when the naval ordnance officers will witness the test of a sample plate representing 500 pieces of fifteen-inch armor, intended for the turret of the battleship Iowa. The attack will be made with a ten-inch rifle. On the acceptance of this lot of armor, the Carnegie Company and the Bethlehem Iron Works will have closed the contracts for this material and will receive the reserved sum held for the protection of the Government. This sum amounts to about $100,000 in each case.

The bids for a new lot of armor will be opened on Saturday by Capt. Sampson, the Naval Chief of Ordnance. He has revised the specifications in certain minor particulars, to meet the reasonable objections of the two armor-platemakers. The most important change was that omitting the requirement for a double forging process.

INSURANCE IN HARD TIMES

SUBJECT DISCUSSED BEFORE MEMBERS OF ACTUARIAL SOCIETY.

Charlton T. Lewis Gives His Views, Taking Up a Paper Read in October Last by William P. Standen--What He Says on Standard of Selection in Life Risks and the Question of Strain on Business Men When Reverses Come.

The Actuarial Society of America convened in the meeting room of an up-town hotel yesterday, and opened the second day's session of its semi-annual meeting. President Emory McClintock was in the chair.

Various papers were read and discussed, but the most interesting part of the proceedings was when the society listened to some remarks made by Charlton T. Lewis on a paper read by William P. Standen at the meeting of last October.

Mr. Standen's paper was entitled "The Effect of Hard Times on the Standard of Selection in Life Risks." He believes, as stated in his paper, that hard times, bringing financial depression and nervous anxiety particularly to those who are foremost in mercantile and financial affairs in the big cities, are followed by excessive mortality. He says, therefore, that it is dangerous for insurance companies to seek business especially, and to excess, among this class of leading business men, and recommends that it should be sought in more thinly populated districts, where the stress of hard times does not induce such tremendous nervous strain.

In discussing this paper, Mr. Lewis pointed out that Mr. Standen himself recognizes as a "preferred class" the great body of men connected with the mercantile and financial interests of the larger cities. Mr. Lewis said:

These men, as Mr. Standen shows, are welcomed by the companies as better risks than the majority of workingmen. Now, there must be some reason for this. If they are a preferred class it must be because they are better and stronger mentally, morally, and physically than their fellows. They are the flower of the community. They are men who have fought their way to the front by the possession of a personal vitality and an individual vigor over and above their neighbors.

I think the author of the paper disregards this fact, and does not inquire what is the basis for making these men a preferred class of risks. We must consider whether the superiority which has made them a preferred class more than counterbalances their special influences, if such exist, which he has pointed out as affecting them in hard times.

But, again, Mr. Standen brings no evidence to prove that this class is specially affected with nervous injury by hard times. On the contrary, there is good reason to think that hard times act more injuriously upon those who are less favorably situated in life.

Mr. Lewis said that the whole tendency of civilization was to remove worry, anxiety, and nervous strain and to make people calm, contented, and happy. This movement has its effect among the foremost business and commercial men, as among any others. He continued:

I hold, therefore, that Mr. Standen has not made out his case so as to justify his advice. There may be some reason for avoiding such risks in the larger cities in hard times, but not the reason given in his paper. The insurance companies get most benefit when they get the lives which, on the whole, promise the greatest longevity; that is, which offer the greatest resistance to all the evils, and especially to the evil of nervous strain, worry, and anxiety.

Mr. Standen has brought forward certain statistics to show that periods of depression have been followed invariably by increased mortality to the life insurance companies. This is no doubt true. The question is, What is the real cause? In my opinion this is accounted for by two facts.

In the first place, in hard times people cease to insure their lives. They can't afford it. In the second place, numerous people are unable to meet the payments and keep their policies going.

The healthy ones allow their policies to lapse, and only those who already have the mark of death upon them pay their premiums. What is the result of this? It means that the only risks the insurance companies keep are the bad ones. Hence, of course, the death rate increases after a period of depression and hard times.

Mr. Lewis's remarks were loudly applauded. William D. Whiting read a paper on "Interest Requirements in Investments and Mortality Costs." Another paper read to the meeting was "Why is the Mortality Experience on Endowment Policies More Favorable than on Whole Life Policies?"

Among those who took part in the discussions were D. H. Wells, B. J. Miller, C. H. Loveland, Charlton T. Lewis, E. P. Marshall, A. A. Welch, R. W. Weeks, O. B. Ireland, John Tatlock, W. E. Starr, C. H. Jones, and J. B. Macaulay.

The meeting adjourned without determining on the place and time of the society's next meeting.

Must Change Chinese Theatre.

Chu Fong, the manager of the Chinese theatre at 5 and 7 Doyers Street, was at the Mayor's office yesterday in a perturbed state of mind over his failure to procure a renewal of the license for the theatre, which is now held by Lee Qual, the present lessee. The license expired yesterday, and the application for a renewal was made by Chu Fong, and, as is usual in such cases, it was referred to Superintendent Constable of the Building Department for an examination of the building. Mr. Constable informed Chief Clerk Burrows of the Mayor's office that he would not approve the application until certain alterations were made to render the structure safer in case of fire. Until these alterations are made the theatre will remain closed.

COMMITTEE ON VAGRANCY.

Its Report on the Free Lodging House Submitted to Mayor Strong.

The Committee on Vagrancy of the Conference of Charities yesterday submitted to Mayor Strong its conclusions regarding the experiment of establishing a lodging house for homeless men, which it had been asked to inquire into. The committee also made investigations into the past history of such lodgers as were housed, as a basis for the permanent disposition of each applicant.

The report sets forth that, there being no building available for a lodging house, a barge was hired for four months and fitted up to accommodate 183 lodgers nightly, and was opened on March 11. The overflow from the barge was accommodated in the dock house, but the system of bathing, disinfection of clothing, and investigation was not applied to any except those received on the barge. The lodgers in the dock house, however, as well as those on the barge, were carefully questioned each morning after March 16 by Superintendent Blake. From March 11 to March 16, 3,417 homeless men were given lodgings on the barge and 1,678 on the dock.

An important fact gleaned from the report is that 1,099—or nearly one-third—were men who had no claim on New-York at all, having been in the city less than sixty days. Another fact made prominent in the report is that 2,706, or more than three-fourths, were under forty years of age, and the personal observation of the committee also convinced it that these men were able-bodied and strong.

In conclusion, the committee says that the lodging house, as an experiment, has been very valuable, but its members agree with the opinion expressed by Commissioner Faure, that it is not necessary to keep the lodging house open during the Summer months, for the following reasons:

Humanity does not demand any such provision for able-bodied homeless men during the hot weather, unless for exceptional cases; the city will be saved a heavy expense by closing it; and one temptation to "homeless men" to come to this city to live in idleness will be removed.

In order to provide for the exceptional cases, the Charity Organization Society has offered to continue to supply the Commissioners of Charities and the Captains of Police Precincts during the months of June, July, August and September with tickets for lodgings at its Wayfarers' Lodge.

The committee recommends, in view of this offer, that the City Lodging House be closed from June 1 to Oct. 1, and points out the importance of providing some institution for the training in industry and habits of steady work of the large number of young and middle-aged vagrants who are growing up in the city, and suggests that a farm school on Long Island, where they could be sent, instead of going to the Workhouse, as at present, and where they could be taught country work, would be the best means of helping them to escape the degrading, wandering life they are adopting.

MR. SHEARMAN TALKS TO CHILDREN

Tells Public School Boys and Girls About Thomas Jefferson.

Thomas G. Shearman yesterday afternoon talked to 700 Brooklyn school children in All Souls' Church, on South Ninth Street, on the life of Thomas Jefferson. The lecture was the third in the fifth annual course of historical lectures to young people which are being given under the auspices of the All Souls' Club, an organization of that church which is doing much work outside of purely religious lines.

Tickets to these courses of lectures are distributed among the public school teachers, to be given to scholars fifteen years old or over, who are able to appreciate the lectures and can attend them regularly.

As an added feature, a prize has been given each year for the best essay by one of the children on some subject connected with the course. This year there will be two prizes, one offered, as in the past, by a member of the church, and the other, $20, by Mayor Wurster. The subject for the competition this year will be announced at the close of the last lecture, next Friday.

The course this year has been on "Early American Statesmen," the previous speakers having been the Rev. Samuel A. Eliot, on "Samuel Adams," and the Rev. Dr. Edwin C. Bolles, on "Benjamin Franklin."

Mr. Shearman found a very appreciative and, on the whole, attentive audience yesterday in the 700 children, who sat—the girls on one side of the room and the boys on the other—and listened to a simple statement of what Jefferson did for this country.

Mr. Shearman laid particular stress on Jefferson's honesty and on his faith in the masses of the people. This latter characteristic, he declared, distinguished him from Hamilton, who, though a more powerful and polished speaker, was never as influential as Jefferson.

Mr. Shearman also took the occasion to start in his audience of children a leaning toward free trade and sound money, for both of which principles he declared Jefferson stood.

The final lecture of the course will be by Frederick W. Hinrichs, formerly Register of Arrears in Brooklyn, on "Patrick Henry."

Could Not Punish Motorman.

Acting under the instructions of Mayor Wurster, Superintendent McKelvey of Brooklyn has ordered the police to arrest all motormen whose cars are run faster than the prescribed speed. Motorman Joseph Laskow was arrested Thursday for operating a car faster than the law allows. He was arraigned before Justice Walsh yesterday, and was discharged, as the Justice said there is no provision in the trolley speed ordinance for the punishment of motormen. The only penalty provided under the trolley speed ordinance is against the corporation.

EARLY DAYS IN NEW-YORK

STRAY FACTS TOLD TO THE WOMAN'S PROFESSIONAL LEAGUE.

An Interesting Paper Read by Miss Cynthia Westover--She Tells of the First Paved Street in the City, the First Schoolmaster, and the First Church--Some Dutch Laws--Land Given to Citizens Who Would Build Houses.

The Professional Woman's League listened to some interesting "firsts" at its regular weekly meeting yesterday afternoon.

Miss Cynthia Westover read the paper of the day, a series of side lights upon the history of New-York City which she has found from time to time among old records and deeds.

"I have always been interested in beginnings," she told the league yesterday, "and in going through old papers in the Custom House I have come across interesting facts a little outside the line of general history. They were sometimes written along the sides of documents, and in such a fine hand that it was almost impossible to make them out. These facts I have jotted down from time to time, and this paper is the result."

The paper began with the early settlers dwelling in bark cabins and log cabins, with roofs of straw, chimneys of wood, and windows of oiled paper, and was continued chronologically up to the organization of the Professional Woman's League. Miss Westover is a member of the league, and league members always extend their body the courtesy of honorable mention at all times.

The first sale Miss Westover catalogued was that of Manhattan Island, for the "immense amount of $24" in trinkets. The first schoolmaster, a Dutchman, came over from Holland in 1633, and in 1642 the first church, a little stone building, was erected at a cost of $1,000.

"The first hotel," she said, "was a tavern called the Staadt Herberg. There was such squabbling for a position near the church or tavern that it was necessary to make a law about squatting, as it was called. The result was that the first deed recorded was in 1643 for a lot 30 by 100 feet, which sold for $9.50. This was in one of the preferred positions, or it would not have brought this great sum of money, for lots were freely given away to any one who would build a cabin in the town.

"Business became 'booming' about this time, and with an occasional ship coming in from the Old World it was thought worth while to put up the first wharf in 1648. Part of it was destroyed one night by fire, and as several cabins had also been destroyed in the same way, the twelve retail merchants in the place thought it best to have some protection. The first Fire Department was then organized—four men, whose business it was to inspect the chimneys of the whole city once a week.

"These dealers, to insure prompt payment and general fair dealing from their customers, put their affairs in the hands of one Dick Van Schelluyne, who knew something of law. This gentleman, who was the first lawyer in the country, hung out his shingle in 1650. There were town rules to be enforced, for notice was sent out that 'all persons who were absent from the city four months lost their burgher rights.' This satisfactory law obliged the fur traders to visit the town at least three times a year.

"The town was surveyed and officially laid out for the first time in 1656. Traffic was now on 17 streets, on which were situated 120 houses, and it was cut up so badly in rainy weather that walking was difficult. A bright Englishman decided to pave the street in front of his lot. This was Stone Street, the first paved street in the city. It is still called by that name.

"A new ordinance about this time was considered of importance. 'Hogs running at large must have rings in their noses.'

"I wish that ordinance was in force now," whispered a league woman to her neighbor, with facetious emphasis.

"At a very swell wedding," Miss Westover continued, "the bride, a philanthropic woman, introduced the first poorboxes, and the guests dropped in money for her poor. The bride went to live in a very fine house on Stone Street, for which the bridegroom paid $27 a year.

"A Dutchman, in 1660, established a brick yard and built the first brick house. He put it up on property near the Bowery given to him by a man working on Water Street, who was afraid to ride over the two miles to it through a dense forest after dark. This same Dutchman excitedly called the Magistrate a blockhead one day. There was great commotion, and a new law was made: 'It is punishable to call Magistrates blockheads on account of adverse decisions.'

"The Dutchman, in looking later for a blacksmith, whose services he needed, found him hanging to a tree on the banks of Collect Pond, where the Tombs now stands. The first suicide recorded was that of a man, not a woman, as has been stated."

Miss Westover's paper was long and interesting. There were also recitations by Miss Bertha Willsea and music by Mrs. Du Mond and Mrs. Haswin.

JUSTICE LEMON'S PATRONAGE GRAB.

M. C. Earl, a Veteran, Removed to Place a Worth Republican.

The first official act of Justice Andrew Lemon, who took his seat yesterday morning on the bench of the Ewen Street Police Court, Brooklyn, was to remove from office Chief Clerk Mortimer C. Earl, a Democrat and Union veteran, and to appoint George E. England, a Worth Republican, whose record as a ward politician and political dependent is well known. This grab for spoils is in line with the policy that has been pursued by the Republicans since they secured office through the election of Mayor Wurster, and did not cause much surprise. In fact, it was expected. Justice Lemon was appointed by the grace of Mayor Wurster, Controller Palmer, and City Auditor Sutton. Controller Palmer, who is an outspoken spoilsman, was determined to vote for no man who would not appoint George E. England Chief Clerk in place of Mr. Earl, and in making the change in the court staff, Justice Lemon simply did what he was expected to do.

Mr. Earl will not relinquish his office without a fight, up to the Court of Appeals, and he has retained Luke D. Stapleton to bring quo warranto proceedings against Justice Lemon to compel him to reinstate him. Mr. Earl's counsel claims that being a veteran, his client is exempt from removal, except for cause. Mr. England, on the contrary, is subject to the civil service laws, because they were extended to cover court clerkships while Mr. Earl was in office, and Mr. England's appointment is considered illegal from any point, because Mr. Earl's successor should be selected after a competitive civil service examination. In failing to comply with this rule, Justice Lemon has violated the law. If Clerk Earl has been illegally removed he can sue for heavy damages under the Veteran act.

PLANS OF BELL SYSTEM'S RIVAL.

Capital to Equip a Telephone Service in This State.

It was reported yesterday that the Automatic Telephone Company, which has been diligently trying to supplant the Bell system, had made arrangements for capital for the equipment of the service through the interior of this State. A syndicate is said to have undertaken to furnish $3,000,000.

Among those in the syndicate are mentioned Tracy C. Becker, President of the State Bar Association, of Buffalo; William H. Rankin, Vice President of the Cataract Electric Company; Edward Mickel of Buffalo, John Jacob Astor, C. F. Cox, Vice President of the Canada Southern Railroad; William C. Whitney, Smith M. Weed, Silas B. Dutcher of the Hamilton Trust Company of Brooklyn, William L. Trenholm, President of the American Surety Company; John C. Maguire, Surveyor of the Port; George S. Hart, President of the Second Avenue Railroad, and the banking firm of I. & S. Wormser.

It is said that the first exchange will be constructed at Rochester. Buffalo will next be equipped, and afterward the other cities in the State. The company is said to have arranged for 9,000 subscribers in this city, but it has not yet been able to furnish service here.

WOMAN BICYCLIST ARRESTED.

She and Her Companion on a Tandem Made a Policeman Speed.

The first arrest of a woman for riding a bicycle at a speed beyond that allowed by law was made Thursday night by Bicycle Policeman Schuessler on the Western Boulevard. The woman was riding a tandem wit. a man, and they were caught only after a long chase.

The man said he was George Broughton of 228 West Forty-fourth Street, while his companion said she was Carrie Witman of 53 Seventh Avenue. A bicycle dealer appeared at the police station and gave bail for them.

They were arraigned in the Harlem Police Court yesterday before Magistrate Deuel. The court attendants were much astonished to see the prisoners of the night before drive up in a side-bar buggy behind a handsome pair of horses. In spite of their appearance and their style the Magistrate fined them each $5, the man paying both fines.

ACCUSED OF ILLICIT DISTILLING.

Saloon Keeper Meryash, It Is Charged, Informed to Save Himself.

Louis L. Meryash, a saloon keeper at Birmingham and Henry Streets, was arrested yesterday on a charge of being connected with illicit distilling operations. United States Commissioner Shields held him for trial May 8, fixing bail at $2,500.

The arrest of Meryash was the sequel of the raiding of an illicit still at 220 Henry Street a fortnight ago. Max Greene was captured while at work and fifteen barrels of mash were found on the premises. Greene was arraigned before Commissioner Alexander yesterday. Lawyer Gottlieb, for the defense, said he proposed to show at the trial that Meryash was the real owner of the still, and that he had informed against it to save himself.

The defense waived further examination, and Commissioner Alexander held Greene in $500 bail for the Grand Jury.

HE NAMED MR. ROOSEVELT

RE-ELECTED PRESIDENT ON MR. PARKER'S MOTION.

The Nomination Caused Surprise on the Part of the Other Commissioners, and There Was a Question About the Expiration of Term--Standing Committees Again Appointed--New Uniform Adopted for the Men of the Mounted Squad.

After all the routine business of the Police Board had been disposed of yesterday, Commissioner Parker, to the surprise of everybody, moved to re-elect Commissioner Roosevelt President of the board. He said: "It being the 1st of May, it devolves upon us to elect a President of the board. I move that we now proceed with the election."

Mr. Parker's colleagues looked around with amazement, and the question at once arose whether this was the proper time to proceed. Mr. Roosevelt thought his time did not expire until next week. Commissioner Andrews said Mr. Roosevelt's year would not expire until then, and that the election should be postponed.

Commissioner Parker responded that the law settled that question, and Col. Kipp was requested to read the act. It provided for the election of the President of the board "immediately after the expiration of his yearly term."

Col. Grant said he agreed that was right, as he had already read the law, but he said he questioned whether he could cast a vote, as his term as Commissioner, he understood, expired at noon.

"Oh, no," said Commissioner Parker; "you are a hold-over, and you can vote."

Messrs. Andrews and Roosevelt re-echoed Commissioner Parker's remarks.

It was evident then that Mr. Parker's colleagues had no desire to proceed with an election for President of the board at this time. He observed this indisposition on their part, and smiled as he said:

"Well, I am satisfied that I am right, and the law has settled it. I now move that Mr. Roosevelt be re-elected President of the board, to succeed himself."

Profound silence followed this motion, and a look of relief spread over the features of the other Commissioners. Without any more ado they proceeded with the election. Commissioner Grant seconded the motion, and when the question was put Mr. Parker voted "Aye," as heartily as his fellow-members on the board, and President Roosevelt was re-elected for a second term.

Col. Grant then moved the re-election of Major Andrews as Treasurer of the board. He was elected, and at Mr. Parker's suggestion the committees, which, he declared, were working harmoniously and satisfactorily, were retained for another year. These are the standing committees: Elections—Parker, Grant, and Andrews; Pensions—Parker and Grant; Repairs and Supplies—Grant and Andrews; Rules and Discipline—Grant and Parker. The President is an ex-officio member of all committees.

The Commissioners adopted a new uniform for mounted policemen. The present uniform has yellow braid trimming, and, according to Mr. Roosevelt's idea, makes the men look like bandmasters.

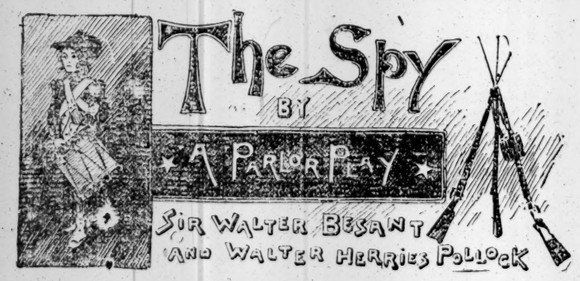
The new uniform is of the regulation blue cloth, with black silk braid trimming. The blouse has two rows of buttons set widely apart, and running from the two shoulders to the lower edge of the coat. Interlacings of black silk braid figure the front of the blouse. The chevrons and service stripes are made of the same material, but of a darker shade than the blouse itself. The trousers have a strip of the silk braid about an inch wide running down each side. All the Commissioners agreed that the new uniform was handsome, and adopted it, subject to a slight change in the Roundsman's blouse.

Observation Cars on the Erie.

The Erie Railroad has added to its equipment a new and very attractive feature in the shape of library and observation cars, which will be run daily between New-York and Cincinnati on its vestibuled limited trains leaving New-York at 2 P. M. and Cincinnati at 6:25 P. M. These observation cars, the "Arcturus," "Nyssa," "Fingal," and "Olean," are the latest productions of the Pullman Company, and are beautiful examples of the car-builders' art. They are sixty-eight feet in length and finished in polished mahogany. The forward half is fitted with berths, and the observation apartment, occupying the rear portion of the car, is luxuriously equipped with easy-chairs, settees, tables, library, writing desk, etc. The windows at the sides are very broad and low, while the glass in the rear windows and door extends to the floor, giving passengers an unobstructed view of the scenery for which the line of the Erie is so famous. The observation room is free to all Pullman passengers in the train, and is a feature which will add to the already established reputation of the "Picturesque Erie."

Bills the Mayor Must Consider.

Mayor Strong will be very busy during the next two weeks. Besides the routine duties of his office he will give public hearings during the coming week on thirty-two bills affecting the city, and on Monday and Tuesday of the following week sixteen additional bills will claim his attention. A hearing on Senator Sullivan's truck measure, which Col. Waring recently designated as an "inebriated" bill, will take place Monday next, and Wednesday the Rapid Transit act will come up for discussion. The project of spending $1,000,000 for additional water mains will be up for a hearing at 3 P. M. Thursdays and on Tuesday, May 12, there will be a hearing on the bill granting the Forty-second Street reservoir site for the new Public Library.



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DRAMATIS PERSONAE.

Georges Cadoudal, Leader in the Vendee War.
Michel Le Robine, Sergeant. Foster brother of Madeleine.
Mehee de la Touche, The Spy.
Peasants, soldiers, etc.
Madame, Landlady of the Inn.
Annette, Her Servant.
Madeleine des Lieux Saints, Fiancée of Cadoudal.
Time. The War of Vendee.
Place. The principal room of the Inn of Lokmariaker.

Synopsis.

George Cadoudal, the celebrated French Chouan partisan and royalist leader conspirator, leader of the rising of 1799, in the war of Vendee, has arranged a meeting with his fiancée, Madeleine des Lieux Saints, at the Inn of Lokmariaker. Other characters are Michel le Robine, Cadoudals' sergeant and foster brother of Madeleine; the landlady of the inn, Annette, her servant, and peasant soldiers of Cadoudal. Mehee de la Touche, cousin of Madeleine, has become a spy in the service of the Republicans. He enters the inn disguised as Jacques Candenac, a smuggler from Sarziau. Soldiers enter, drink, and sing. Sergt. Michel tells Madeleine, who comes in, that there are rumors that her cousin Mehee is a traitor, and is in the vicinity. The landlady is suspicious of the man from Sarziau, and points him out to Cadoudal, who has just entered. Cadoudal orders him shown to men from Sarziau. Cadoudal greets Madeleine and announces good news.

ACT I. (Continued.)

Michel (Bringing Mehee to the captain by the shoulder.) No one knows him, captain.
Cadoudal. (To Mehee) Speak—you.
Mehee. For your own ear, captain.
(They come down the stage to the front. Landlady goes on with her knitting. Annette goes on with her shredding. Madeleine behind Mehee. Michel behind Georges.)
Cadoudal. For my own ear? Well—speak.
Mehee. What I said about Sarziau was not true. I am on secret service from the British government. I bear credentials signed by Pitt. I am here to take over the Channel to-night any message or letter you may wish to send.
Cadoudal. Humph! Credentials from Pitt? Do you know, sir, it is a mighty dangerous thing to carry about credentials from Pitt in this country?
Mehee. It is also a mighty dangerous thing to lead half armed rebels against the republic. Since it is for the cause—we do not think of the danger.
Cadoudal. Well—Let me see your credentials.
Mehee. They are here. (Produces leathern pocketbook—takes out letter.) Read what is written, captain.
Cadoudal. (Reads) "To those whom it may concern. The bearer, André Bernard, is a safe and trustworthy person. Letters and information trusted to him are taken over the Channel as opportunity may serve. Pitt." Signed Pitt! Signed Pitt! This is very strange. Ha!
Mehee. Signed Pitt. What more do you want?
Cadoudal. Madeleine, Michel—help me to judge this case. (They step down the stage.) This man shows me a letter of recommendation signed by none other than Pitt. Pitt, himself! For a common sailor named André Bernard, otherwise called Jacques Candenac—wonderful—
Madeleine. (Looking into his face.) I seem to remember him. I have seen that face before.
Cadoudal. When I was in London I saw the Great Man's secretary. I asked him about secret agents. He told me that I must find them for myself: that since the double-dyed treachery of one Mehee de la Touche—
Madeleine. My cousin!
Cadoudal. He would trust no Frenchman again. There, also, I saw certain documents which were known to me; they were signed by Pitt. Well, the signature that I saw is not this signature. The letter is a forgery.
(Bugle, drum, and word of command without.)
Michel. In that case, the men are ready, captain, as you hear.
Mehee. The paper is as I received it. I came here, captain, to say that I cross the Channel to-night and to ask for letters. Why distrust me?
Cadoudal. Because you are proved a liar.

"Read What Is Written, Captain."

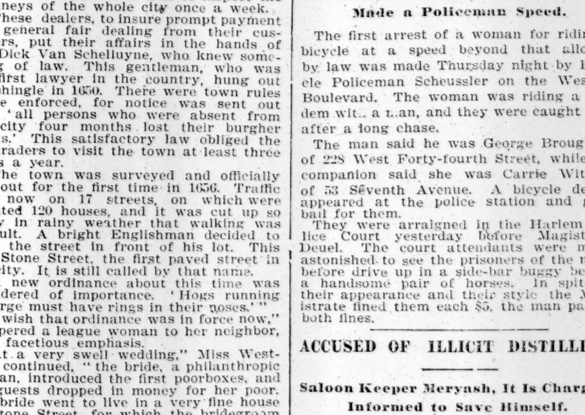
Take him out, Michel. Let him be shot at once. You can search him afterward.
(Michel seizes him roughly by the coat collar. Cap and wig fall off—disclose a light-haired man.)
Madeleine. (Shrieks and clasps her hands.) My cousin—Mehee de la Touche! Oh! Villain!
Michel. The murderer of September! The companion of Danton! The friend of the butcher Taillien! Ah!
Madeleine. Georges! he must die, of course.
Michel. (Drags him to the door.) Come, traitor, and murderer.
Madeleine. Georges! he must die, of course. • • • And yet • • • yet • • • yet he is my cousin, and in Brittany cousinship counts for so much.
Cadoudal (To Michel.) Stay. Let him go. Send him across the Morbihan to Sarziau. (To Mehee.) You villain, you traitor! For the sake of Madeleine, your cousin, that noble soul whom I have dared to love—I spare you. Live to fill up the cup of your iniquities. Go—I give you—life.
Mehee. (Walks to door—turns.) A gift which I shall never forget—(Aside) nor forgive. (Madeleine sinks on her knees and clasps the hand of Georges.)

CURTAIN.

ACT II.

Scene.

The same. Six months later. Landlady in her chair knitting as before. Annette with a white apron shredding vegetables in an earthenware dish.
Landlady. Annette—Go pick the sorrel for the soup. (Exit Annette.) A dull time. All the men out fighting. When will it end? They are lions. Our brave fellows— But—(Sighs) how will it end? From this corner we are fighting all France. Well—well—The captain is everywhere; he sees to everything—he directs everything—he wins all the victories.
(Enter Annette—her apron full of sorrel.)
Madame: There is news. There has been a battle. Oh! close by—but five miles away. I heard the cannon firing.
Landlady. How do you know? Who told you?
Annette. Little Jean Kerdac. He was among the soldiers. When the fighting began he lay down behind a big stone—a menhir—and looked on. He says it was beautiful to see the Chouans drive back the Blues. When they were driven out of the wood he came home.
Landlady. Two or more such victories and we shall have the British with us—And the captain?
Annette. I don't know. (Goes on with preparations for soup.)
(Enter Madeleine joyous—excited—she has a small gun in her hand.)
Madeleine. Have you heard the news, madame? We have defeated them and put them to flight.
Landlady. How do you know, mamzelle?
Madeleine. I was there. I have just returned from the field of battle.
Landlady. You, mamzelle? Returned from the field of battle?
Madeleine. Why not? Where our brave Bretons are, there would I be too! I take good care of myself. Like a coward woman, I hide behind stones. But I watch the battle. Oh! They are scattered—they are flying. My Georges is splendid. The bullets strike men down to right and left of him; but Georges they never touch. He is the captain and the conqueror. Why, he will sweep France through from end to end.
(Enter Michel Le Robine. He is wounded and totters. He has a torn jacket; his hand is tied up with a handkerchief.)
Landlady. (Springs to her feet.) M'sieu Michel!
Madeleine. (Runs to his assistance.) Michel! (She helps him to a chair or bench and opens his collar.) Quick, Annette, water! Quick! And cognac, Annette—and a pillow—quick! (She bends over him. He opens his eyes. His head falls back upon the pillow.)
Landlady. He has fainted.
Madeleine. (Puts her hand on his heart.) The heart beats still. Annette—the cognac! (Pours a little between his lips. He opens his eyes. Madeleine lifts his hand.) Michel, brother, look up—you are better?
Madeleine. No, Madeleine, I am worse. I had something to say.



"Quick, Annette, Water!"

Madeleine. What is it, Michel? Do not mind it now. Think of yourself.
Michel. I had something to say—what was it? I forget it. It was important—I have lost it. Madeleine; I am dying. Bring the curé—I must confess.
Madeleine. The curé is with the army. Oh, what shall we do?
Annette. There is a Dominican friar—a black friar—who has been about the village for two or three days. I will bring him. (Exit Annette.)
(Enter Cadoudal.)
Madeleine. Georges!
Cadoudal. Where is Michel? I heard (bending over him with back to audience; slight pantomime of examination. Turning round to others.) It is but too true. It is internal bleeding. Nothing can save him.
Madeleine. Georges, what has happened?
Cadoudal. The enemy are in full flight. They are disposed of for a week—what do I say?—forever! Michel, my dear comrade, is this your fate?
Michel. Every one in his turn, captain. Who could ask for a better way?
Cadoudal. (Kneels beside him.) True comrade! loyal friend! faithful soldier! There is no better way. Else in the name of heaven how could one see these things daily and yet go on? Is there anything I can do for you?
Michel. (Faintly.) Nothing—except to send for the priest.
(Enter Annette, with Mehee disguised as a Dominican, with black hood over his head. Leans over Michel. Madeleine kneels and supports Michel's head. One hears the murmur of the confession: "Mea culpa; mea culpa; mea maxima culpa." These words grow fainter. Pretended Dominican murmurs in ear of dying man. Cadoudal, Annette, and Landlady stand with folded hands and bowed heads. The confession is finished. The friar crosses the forehead of the dying man. Madeleine lays his head upon a pillow. Then all gather round him. The Dominican is in the doorway looking out.)
Madeleine. He is not dead, Georges; His heart was beating but a moment ago, and his voice was strong to ask for the priest. He

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

EXCESSIVE DULLNESS, ACCOMPANIED BY GENERAL FIRMNESS.

A Holiday in London Cuts Off Arbitrage Business—Professionals in Control—Continued Ease in Money—Gold Exports $1,450,000—To Place New-York City Bonds Abroad—The Tobacco Dividend Not Enjoined—Louisville's Earnings.

FRIDAY—P. M.

A Stock Exchange holiday in London contributed its influence to a further restriction of business on this market. The tone, however, was fairly firm, although operations were confined almost entirely to professional traders. Final prices were not materially changed from yesterday.

The money market continues very easy, the withdrawal of $3,000,000 Government funds from the depository banks having no influence on rates. The receipt of money from the interior is sufficiently large to meet all demands. The gold to be shipped to-morrow will amount to $1,450,000. Rates of foreign exchange are steady, but there seems to be no pressure to ship gold. A report was current that a syndicate had been formed to bid for the New-York City bonds to be offered next Monday, with the idea of placing them abroad. There was also a report that a million Government bonds had been sold in London. The Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad have declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 2½ per cent. Evidence of continued progress in the reorganization of bankrupt properties was furnished to-day in the signing of the decree of foreclosure in the United States court in Philadelphia in the case of the Reading company.

Only 102,968 shares were dealt in in to-day's market, and very nearly one-half the total was made up by the trading in Tobacco and Sugar. The first-named stock was heavy on the refusal of the Chancellor of New-Jersey to grant an injunction against the distribution of the recently declared scrip dividend. The decline was logical, inasmuch as if the decision had been the other way there would have been so much more value behind the stock. Sugar moved within a point and closed ¼ higher at 124. For an inactive stock, Consolidated Gas was prominent. It sold down to 161½ and closed at 162½, a net loss of 1½ points. The decline was said to be manipulated with the object of shaking out weak holders. Burlington was the only stock among the Grangers which closed lower than yesterday, and still its net loss was only ¼. Louisville and Nashville was heavy on its statement for March, which shows a decrease in net earnings of $83,346. The gross decreased $28,459 and expenses increased $65,167. The net for nine months of the fiscal year decreased $162,557. The large increase in expenses is probably not a bad feature, as the money is said to have been put into the property.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 2@3 per cent. The last loan was made at 2½ per cent.

Time money rates were 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3½ per cent. for ninety days, 3½ per cent. for four months, and 3½@4 per cent. for six months. Commercial paper quotations: Sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4@5 per cent.; four months' acceptances, 5@5½ per cent.; choice four to six months' single names, 5½@6 per cent.; names of good calibre but less well known, 6 per cent. and upward.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $105,825,855; balances, $7,306,816; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $440,023.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 68¼@68⅝. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 68c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 54c.

Bar silver in London was quited at 31 1-16d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.
Imports from Jan. 1	$2,281,830	$16,288,057	$11,462,020	$42,128,320
Exports for same period	16,640,664	11,462,020	42,128,320	3,000,000
Net imports	$2,281,830	$16,288,057	$11,462,020	$42,128,320
Net exports to date, 1895	16,288,057			
Net exports to date, 1894	11,462,020			
Net exports to date, 1893	42,128,320			

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and firm. Nominal rates were $4.88½ for sixty days and $4.90 for demand. Actual rates were $4.87¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.88¼@$4.89 for demand, $4.89@$4.89½ for cable transfers, and $4.87 for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16¼ for long and 5.14⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 95¼ and 95¾, and guilders at 40⅛ and 40⅜.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—5c premium. Boston—5@5c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c premium; telegraphic, 10c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par.

RAILWAY BONDS.

Railway bonds were dull and firm. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

C., H. V. & T. 5s...1¼ | Phil. & R. 2d pf. inc.1
G., H. & H. 5s.....2¼ | St. J. & G. I. 1st, t.r.1

DECLINED.

Missouri Pacific 2d.....1

GOVERNMENT AND STATE BONDS.

Government bonds were fairly steady. The sales were $6,500 4s, 1907, registered, at 109½, and $55,000 4s, 1925, coupon, ex interest, at 117⅝@117½. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
*2s, r., 1891		94½
4s, r., 1907	108¾	109¼
4s, c., 1907	109½	110¼
*4s, r., 1925	117⅝	118
*4s, c., 1925	117⅝	117⅝
5s, r., 1904	112½	113
*5s, c., 1904	112½	113
Currency 6s, 1897	102	..
Currency 6s, 1898	103	..
Currency 6s, 1899	107½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..

*Ex interest.

In State securities, $8,000 South Carolina 6s, non-fundable, sold at 11@11⅛.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	320	Market & Fulton	200
American Ex	169½	Mechanics'	189
Central Nat'l	129	Merchants'	134
City	500	Metropolis	410
Citizens'	125	National Union	200
Commerce	203	New-Amsterdam	190
Continental	130	New-York	175
Corn Exchange	286	New-York County	600
Fifth Avenue	2900	Ninth National	112
First National	115	Pacific	178
Fourth National	180	Phenix	109
Gallatin National	290	Republic	147
Hanover	312	Seaboard National	167
Imp. & Traders'	535	Shoe & Leather	94
Irving	137½	State of New-York	105½
Lincoln National	750	West Side	275
Manhattan	207	Western National	110½

There was a sale of 40 shares of Chatham at 300.

CHANGES OF THE WEEK.

The following table shows the changes in the principal stocks for the week, the comparison being with the final prices of Friday, April 24:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Sugar	125⅜	121⅞	124	+1⅜
Tobacco	73⅜	68¾	69½	−2
Atchison	16⅜	15⅜	15⅝	− ⅜
Baltimore & Ohio	19	17¾	17⅞	+ ⅛
Chicago Gas	70¾	68⅞	69⅝	+ ⅝
Northwestern	106⅝	105½	106¼	..
Burlington	82⅜	80½	80⅝	−1⅜
C., C., C. & St. L.	53⅞	51⅜	51⅜	..
St. Paul	79½	77⅞	78⅜	+ ½
Rock Island	73⅝	71½	72	− ⅜
Col. Fuel & Iron	32½	30½	30½	−1¼
Consolidated Gas	164¾	161½	162½	+1½
Delaware & Hudson	128⅝	127	127	−1⅝
Denver pf	49½	48¾	49	−½
Whisky	20¾	19¾	19⅞	−½
General Electric	37⅜	35¾	36¼	−1
Lac'lede Gas	30	28¾	29	+ ¾
Louisville & Nashville	53¼	51⅜	51⅜	−1⅞
Manhattan	111½	107¾	108	−1½
Missouri Pacific	29¼	27½	28	− ¾
Mo., K. & T. of pf	28¼	27¼	27⅝	− ⅛
Lead	27⅜	26	26	−1⅜
N. Y., Sus. & West. pf	25½	24¼	24½	− ½
Pacific Mail	28	27	27½	− ½
Reading 1st in. pf	13	12	12⅜	+ ⅜
Omaha	45⅝	44¼	44¾	+ ⅝
Southern pf	32⅜	31⅜	31⅝	− ⅛
Tenn. C. & I	31¼	29½	30¼	− ½
Union Pacific	9	8	8½	− ½
Leather pf	63⅜	62	62½	− ½
Rubber	27⅜	26½	27	+ ⅝
Wabash pf	19½	18⅝	18¾	− ⅜
Western Union	86⅞	85¾	86	− ½
Wheeling & Lake Erie	11½	10	10⅝	− ⅜

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil pf	58¼	58¼	58¼	58¼	+ ¼	58	58½	350
*American Sugar Refineries	124	124½	123¾	124	+ ¼	124	124⅜	13,745
American Sugar Refineries pf	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	− ⅛	103⅜	103½	166
Am. Tel. & Cable Co	96	96	95	95	..	94	..	70
American Tobacco	72	73	72	73	+ 1	73	..	1,000
A., T. & S. F., all in. paid	16	16	15⅞	15⅞	..	15⅞	16	37,380
Atch., Topeka & Santa Fé pf	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	− ⅛	24	24⅜	500
Baltimore & Ohio	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	..	17½	17⅝	300
Bay State Gas	23	23	23	23	+1½	20	23	200
Canada Southern	50⅜	50⅜	50¼	50¼	..	50¼	51	220
Chicago Gas, t. r.	69½	69⅝	69¼	69⅜	− ⅛	69⅝	69⅝	550
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	80⅝	81⅜	80¼	80⅝	− ⅛	80⅝	80⅜	6,309
Chicago & Northwestern	106	106¼	106	106¼	+ ⅝	106¼	106⅜	200
C., M. & St. Paul	78⅝	79	78⅜	78¾	+ ⅛	78¾	78⅞	5,975
C., M. & St. Paul pf	128	128	128	128	..	127¾	128½	145
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	72	72¾	71⅞	72	..	71¾	72⅜	914
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	35	35	35	35	..	35	35½	400
Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling pf	54	54½	54	54½	+ ½	53	55	350
Colorado Coal & Iron Dev	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	..	1½	2	100
Colorado Fuel & Iron	30½	30½	30½	30½	− ¼	30½	31	150
Columbus & Hocking Coal	3	3	3	3	+ ¼	2½	4	100
Consolidated Gas Company	163½	163¾	161¼	162½	−1½	162½	163	1,670
Delaware & Hudson	127	128	127	127⅜	..	127¼	128	67
Dist. & C. F., all in. paid	19¼	19½	19⅛	19⅜	..	19¼	19½	950
*Duluth, S. S. & A	5	5	5	5	+ ½	5	5½	150
Erie	14¾	14¾	14¾	14⅜	..	14½	15	100
Erie 1st pf	39	39	39	39	− ⅝	38½	39½	100
General Electric	36⅞	36⅞	35¾	36¼	− ⅝	30⅝	36⅞	3,231
Illinois Central	97	97	97	97	− ¼	96½	97½	181
Lac'lede Gas	29½	29⅝	29	29	− ½	29	29½	1,460
Lake Shore	149⅝	149⅝	149⅝	149⅝	..	149¾	150¼	5
Long Island	70½	70½	70½	70½	..	80	81½	5
Louisville & Nashville	52⅜	52⅜	51⅜	51⅜	− ¾	51½	51⅝	3,515
*Lehigh & N. J. Coal	10½	10½	10½	10½	..	..	..	100
Manhattan Coal	108½	109½	107¾	108	−1	107¾	108	3,585
*Metropolitan Traction	107⅜	107½	107⅜	107½	+ ⅜	106¾	107¾	310
Michigan Central	97¾	97¾	97¾	97⅜	+ ¼	97	98	100
Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf	79½	79½	79½	79½	..	79	81	100
Minnesota Iron	69	69	69	69	−1⅜	68¾	70	100
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	27⅝	28	27⅝	27⅝	+ ¼	27½	27¾	110
Missouri Pacific	27⅞	28	27⅝	28	+ ¼	27½	27¾	120
*National Lead Company pf	92	92	91	91¾	..	91½	92	80
New-Jersey Central	107½	107½	107½	107½	..	106½	107½	100
New-York Central	97⅞	97⅞	97¾	97⅝	..	98	98⅛	23
N. Y. C. & St. Louis	14	14	14	14	− ⅜	14	14½	200
Norfolk & Western pf	54½	54½	54½	54½	..	54½	55¼	150
North American	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛	5½	5¾	200
Northern Pacific	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	..	..	..	391
Northern Pacific, t. r.	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	− ⅛	13⅞	14⅜	100
Northern Pacific pf. t. r.	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	..	..	..	8
Northern Pacific pf., t. r.	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	..	12½	12⅝	6
Ontario & Western	15⅛	15⅛	15	15	− ¼	15⅜	15½	200
Pacific Mail	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	− ⅛	27¼	27½	120
Phila. & Reading, 1st in. paid	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	− ⅛	12⅝	12¾	5,000
Rome, Watertown & Ogdens	114½	114½	114½	114½	..	113½	115	10
St. Paul & Duluth	25	25	25	25	− ½	24	27	100
St. Paul & Omaha	43½	43½	43½	43½	+ ¼	44	45	300
Southern Pacific	20	20¼	20	20	+ ¼	20	20¼	500
Southern Railway	9½	9½	9½	9½	− ⅛	9½	10	25
Southern Railway pf	31½	31½	31½	31⅜	− ⅛	31⅜	31⅝	600
Tennessee Coal & Iron	30	30¼	29½	30¼	+ ⅛	30⅜	30½	1,010
Union Pacific, t. r.	88	88	88	88	..	87½	88	600
U. S. Cordage, t. r.	5⅛	5⅛	5	5	− ¼	5	5⅜	600
U. S. Cordage pf., t. r.	10	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛	10⅛	10⅜	400
U. S. Cordage gtd., t. r.	20½	20½	20½	20½	− ⅜	20¼	21	600
United States Leather	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	..	8¾	9	200
United States Leather pf	62⅜	62⅜	62⅜	62½	+ ⅛	62⅜	62⅝	1,250
United States Rubber	27	27	27	27	− ½	27	27½	100
United States Rubber pf	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	..	85	87	60
Wabash	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	− ⅛	7¼	7⅜	200
Wabash pf	18⅝	18⅞	18⅝	18¾	..	18¾	19	810
Western Union Telegraph	86	86¾	86	86	+ ¼	85⅞	86	1,358
Wheeling & Lake Erie	10⅜	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	+ ⅛	10¼	10½	2,500
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	37	37	37	37	− ¼	36½	38¼	100
Total sales								102,968

*Unlisted.

Minging Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Comstock Tunnel	.05	.06	.05	.06	..	.05	.06	2,500

Bonds.

Am Cotton Oil 8s		Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s	
1,000 xi	108	1,000	86½
Ann Arbor tr 4s		22,000	86¼
5,000	71½	1,000	86
Atch, Top & S F G 4s		700	87
75,000	89	15,000	86
500	86¼	Mo, Kan & Tex 2d	
25,000	89	1,000	59½
1,000	89⅜	Nash, C & St L con	
10,500	89½	5,000	100¼
2,000	89⅜	N Y Cen & H ext 4s	
11,000	89	2,000xi	101½
Adjustment 4s		N Y Chic & St L 4s	
2,000	44½	8,000	103½
1,000	44½	N Y & R Beach 1st	
4,000	44⅝	3,000$15f	100
15,000	44¾	N Y, Sus & Wn G M	
10,000	44½	5,000	70¾
Austin & Northwest 1st		Norfolk & West, Md &	
5,000	87½	Wash Div	
5,000	87½	2,000	68
Broadway & 7th Av 1st		North Ohio 1st	
cons 5s		5,000	102½
5,000	116	North Pac 1st 6s	117
Buri, C R & N 1st col		20,000	116⅞
tr 5s		9,000	
1,000	102¼	North Pac 1st reg	
1,000	102¼	50,000	117
Centl of N J G M 5s		North Pac 2d coupon	
1,000	119¼	1,000	114¾
Cent Pac 6s, 1898		1,000	114
1,000	103⅜	Tr Co certfs asst	
Chic & Erie 1st		11,000	115
12,000xi	108½	North Pac 3d coup tr Co	
5,000s20f	103¼	certfs assented	
Chic, G L & C Co 1s		10,000	75½
3,000xi	107⅜	North Pac cons 5s	
Chic & North Pac 1st tr		1,000	48⅝
Co certfs		Trust Co certfs assented	
2,000	46½	3,000	50¼
1,000	46¾	1,000	51
30,000	47	North Pac col tr nts, J.	
Chic & N W ext 4s		P M & Co certfs	
8,000	102¾	48,000$xi	91¾
Chic, R I & Pac 5s		North Ry of Cal 5s	
9,000	104⅜	12,000	93¾
Chic, St L & N O 5s		Oreg Short Line 6s, tr	
1,000	120	Co certfs	
C, St P M & O cons		3,000	112¼
2,000	126	10,000	112¾
Chic & W Ind G M		7,000	112¼
4,000	117	Pac of Mo 2d ext	
Cin, Day & Ir Ist 5s		5,000	105
1,000xi	107	Peoples G & C Chic 1st	
Cleve & Canton 1st tr		cons 6s	
Co certfs	80	16,000	99½
Col, H Val & Tol 5s		Phil & Read gen 4s, tr	
3,000	84⅞	Co certfs, stm asst	
6,000	85	1,000	79¾
2,000	85½	2,000	79⅞
2,000	85¼	Phil & Read 1st pref inc	
East Tenn, Va & Ga		tr Co certfs, 1st ins	
cons gold 5s		paid	
2,000xi	107⅜	5,000	32
E T V & G Div 5s		2d pref inc tr Co certfs	
2,000$xi	112	1st instal paid	
Edison Elec Ill Co of N		10,000	19½
Y con 5s		3,000	20
1,000	103¼	3d pref inc tr Co certfs,	
Erie 1st ext gold 4s		1st instal paid	
22,000	67	2,000	17¼
Erie 1st con gold 7s		Pitts, Shen & L E 1st	
1,000	138	10,000	91
Flint & Pere Marq, Port		5,000	90⅞
Huron div 5s		25,000	91
2,000	87	5,000	90½
Galv, H & H 5s		Rio Grande Wn 1st	
5,000	81	10,000$xi	75⅞
5,000	81⅜	St Jo & Grand I 1st tr	
5,000	81½	Co certfs	
5,000	82½	10,000	44½
Gal, Har & Sn A 2d		St L & S F G M 5s	
2,000	102	5,000	98½
3,000	102¼	St L & S F G M 6s	
1,000	102	9,000$30f	112
Int & Gt N 2d mtge		5,000	112½
2,000	73¾	12,000$30f	112½
Int & Gt N 3d mtge		St L & S F tr 6s	
5,000	25	10,000	90¾
Iowa Centl 1st 5s		5,000	90
1,000	97¼	St L & S F con 4s	
Kan Pac 1st cons tr Co		1,000	32
certfs		2,000	105½
15,000	76¼	Spokane & Pal 6s tr Co	
Laclede Gas L Co of St		certfs	
L, 1st 5s		5,000	82
4,000xi	93¾	Southern Ry 1st 5s	
Lehigh V term 5s		1,000	93¾
5,000	109½	6,000	93½
Lex Av & Pav F 1st		3,000	93¼
8,000	113	2,000	93¼
2,000	113¼	3,000	93¼
Long Island G M 4s		Terminal R R Assn of	
1,000	95	St L con 5s	
Louis & Nash Unif gold		2,000	103¼
4s	86½	Tex & Pac 1st 5s	
5,000$3	86¾	10,000	90
Lo, N A & Chic cons		Tex & Pac 2d inc	
5,000	107	1,000	22¾
Lo, N A & Chic G M		4,000	22¾
5,000xi	114¾	Union Pac 1st, '98	
Mexican Int 1st 4s		Land grant	106½
10,000	75¾	Union Pac 6s, 1899	
Mich Cent cons 7s		1,000	108
3,000	115¼	Union Pac gold 6s, Co's	
Mil, L S & W ext 5s		notes	
5,000	115½	2,000xi	91¾
Mil & St Paul, Chic &		U P, Denv & Gulf 1st	
Mo Riv 5s		10,000	40
5,000	109¾	2,000	39¼
Chic & Pac Wn 5s		Wabash 1st 5s	
3,000	114¼	3,000xi	106¼
Minn & St L con 5s		2,000	106¼
11,000xi	101	1,000xi	106⅜
Mob & O 1st ext 6s		Det & Chic ext	
3,000	112	5,000	98¼
Mob & Ohio G M 4s		West Shore gtd 4s	
1,000	66½	1,000	105¾
1,000	66¾	Wn Nor Car 1st 6s	
Total sales		1,000	113⅝
			$918,500

THE CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, May 1.—All attention was given to Diamond Match and New-York Biscuit. The former sold between 235 and 238, and closed at 236¾. New-York Biscuit broke all records on the Exchange both for the number of shares traded in and in regard to strength. It opened at 93¾, the lowest price of the day, and closed within a quarter of a point of the highest, at 101. The remainder of the list was strong, but dull. Alley L continues to be in good demand at 7½.

Bank clearings were $25,802,739. Money loaned at 6@7 per cent. on time, and 6 per cent. on call.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing prices received from Messrs. A. O. Slaughter & Co., Chicago, as follows:

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
American Strawboard	*42¼	..	*41¼	..
Cal. & Chi. C. & D.	*65¼	..	67	68
Chi. Brew. & Malt	16	..	*16¼	..
Chi. Brew. & Malt. pf	42½	..	42¼	..
Chicago P. & F. Co	40	42	39	..
Chicago P. & P. Co. pf	*51	..	47½	..
Chi. So. S. R. T. (Alley L.)	*7¾	..	*7¾	..
Chi. City Railway	276	280	278	280
Chicago Telephone	*165	..	164	170
Diamond M. of Ill.	*236⅜	..	236	..
Lake St. Elev. Ry.	*27½	..	*27	..
Metropolitan Elevated	*223¾	..	*23¾	..
Mil. & Chi. Brew. pf	*41¾	..	*41¾	..
New-York Biscuit	*101	..	*93¾	..
North Chi. St. R. R	248	250	250¼	251
National Railway	109	110	109	110
Street's West. S. C. Line	14½	16	14½	15½
West Chi. St. R. R	*104⅜	105¾	104¾	..
Western Stone	73	75	71	75

BONDS.

Cass Av. & F. G. R. 5s	99	99¼	99	99¼
C. & So. S. R. T. R. R.				
1st 5s	*61½	..	60¼	61½
C. & So. S. R. T. R. R. ext. 5s	37½	40	37½	40
Chi. City Ry. 4½s	99¾	100	99¾	100
Chi. G. L. & C. 5s	*91	..	*90½	..
Consumers' G. L. Co.	*82	..	*82	..
Lake St. El. deb. 5s	73	74	*73	74
Metropolitan Elev. 5s	*12	..	*11	..
Nor. Chi. City R. R. 4½s	100	100½	100	100½
Nor. Chi. St. R. R. 1st 5s	103¾	104	103¾	104
W. C. St. R. R. 1st 5s	102	..	102	..
W. C. St. R. R. deb. 6s	*99	..	98¾	99

*Sales.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Refs	123⅝	124⅝	123⅝	124¼	15,630
Am. Tobacco	72¼	72¼	68⅝	69⅛	21,510
A., T. & S. F.	15⅝	15⅝	15⅞	15⅞	40
Chicago Gas	69¾	69¾	69½	69½	420
C. R. I. & P.	71⅞	72¼	71⅝	71⅝	1,200
C., B. & Q.	80⅞	81⅛	80⅜	80⅞	5,270
C., M. & St. P.	78½	79	78½	78¾	2,420
Dist. & C. F.	19⅜	19¼	19¼	19¼	130
General Electric	35¾	36¼	35¾	36¼	490
Louis. & Nash.	51⅜	52⅛	51⅜	51⅞	2,620
Manhattan	108¾	109	107¾	107¾	340
Mo. Pacific	27¾	28	27¾	27⅞	80
North American	5⅛	5½	5⅛	5½	100
Phil. & Read.	12⅞	13	12⅝	12⅞	3,320
Tenn. C. & I.	29⅝	30½	29⅝	30½	120
U. S. Leather pf.	62½	62¾	62½	62½	90
West. Union Tel.	85⅝	86¼	85⅞	86¼	150
Total sales					53,710

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A., T. & S. F. 4s	80	80	80	80	$4,000
M., L. T. & T. 4s	86½	86½	86¼	86¼	10,000
Nor. Pac 1st	117	117	117	117	1,000
Total sales					$15,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Bulwer	.33	.33	.33	.33	300
Best & Belcher	.53	.53	.53	.53	100
Challar	.70	.70	.70	.70	200
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	200
C. & Cr. Crip. C'k	.05	.05	.05	.05	300
Chrysolite	.13	.13	.13	.13	900
Father de S.	.17	.17	.17	.17	100
Ophir	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	200
Potosi	.35	.35	.30	.30	700
Total sales					3,000

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
July option	64⅜	64⅜	62⅞	62⅞	1,342,000

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 1.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	.08	.08
Belcher	.50	.49
Best & Belcher	.55	*.57
Bodie Consolidated	.50	.49
Bulwer	.31	.31
Challar	.63	*.62
Consolidated Cal. & Va.	1.65	*1.70
Crown Point	.32	*.34
Gould & Curry	.45	.41
Hale & Norcross	*1.20	1.20
Mexican	.35	.35
Mono	.15	*.16
Ophir	*1.25	1.20
Potosi	.30	*.34
Savage	.29	.29
Sierra Nevada	.63	.64
Union Consolidated	.55	.55
Utah	.04	*.05
Yellow Jacket	.36	.36

*Asked.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., May 1.—Gardiner & Co. report the closing quotations to-day as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Gibson	.59	.60
Anaconda	.57	.56½
Argentum	.57	.55½
Isabella	.53	.52½
Portland	1.45	1.45
Union	.38	.37
Consolidated	.13½	.13¼
Pharmacist	.08	.08¼
Work	.10¾	.10½
Alamo	.06	.06
Mount Rosa	.09¼	.09½
Blue Bell	.06	.06
Silver State	.01½	.01½
Golden Fleece	1.65	1.65
Jefferson	.18	.18

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	94	99
American Bank Note	39	41
American Grocery 1st	30	40
American Surety Company	212	215
American Typefounders'	4½	5
American Typefounders' pf	23	25
†Atlantic Trust (new)	175	180
†Boston & New-York Air Line	6	10
Boston & New-York Air Line pf	102	104½
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co	142	146
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	190	195
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104½	106½
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	108	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	104	106½
Brooklyn City Railroad	171¾	172
Brooklyn Elevated	32	34
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	98¾	99¾
Brooklyn Trac. com., 2d as. paid	14	17
Brooklyn Traction pf	47	47
‡Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	106	106¾
Brooklyn Union Gas stock	95¾	96¾

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS $2,900,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St and 35 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau St.

Central National
322 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET,
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

Real Estate Trust Company of N. Y.
Interest paid on Deposits, 30 Nassau St.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

HOLLISTER & BABCOCK
17 AND 19 BROAD STREET,
DEAL IN
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
AND EXECUTE ORDERS AT THE
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

HERZOG & GLAZIER,
Members of New-York Stock Exchange,
BOND & STOCK BROKERS
56 Exchange Place.
ARTHUR HERZOG. HENRY S. GLAZIER.

BANKING HOUSE OF
W. N. COLER & CO.,
Bankers,
MUNICIPAL BONDS.
ORDERS EXECUTED FOR ALL INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
34 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

KOUNTZE BROS.
BROADWAY AND CEDAR ST.
LETTERS OF CREDIT

Spokane & Palouse Railway Company.

On May 1, 1896, twenty-five dollars for each deposited First Mortgage bond of the Spokane & Palouse Railway Company (Washington Division) will be mailed by the New-York Security & Trust Company to the holders of its registered trust certificates of deposit, and will be paid to the holders of its unregistered certificates on presentation thereof at its office, 46 Wall St., New-York. The transfer books of the company will be closed April 29, 1896.
New-York, April 28, 1896.
GEORGE R. SHELDON,
Chairman Bondholders' Committee.

TWO LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES IN FIRST-class companies for sale; $10,000 each; one in force ten years, the other thirteen years; age of insured, 51 years. H., 68, 1,242 Broadway.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY,
New-Brunswick, N. J., April 16, 1896.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the United States Rubber Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of any other business which may properly be brought before it, will be held at the office of the company in New-Brunswick, N. J., on TUESDAY, May 19, 1896, at 12 o'clock M.
The transfer books will be closed at the close of business Saturday, April 25, 1896, and will reopen on May 20, 1896.
By order of the Executive Committee.
CHARLES L. JOHNSON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.
New-York, April 23, 1896.
The sixty-sixth annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for election of Directors, will be held at the office of the company, Grand Central Depot, New-York City, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of May next. The polls will open at 12 o'clock noon, and continue open for two hours thereafter. The transfer books will be closed on Wednesday, April 29th, and reopened on Wednesday, May 20th.
E. V. W. ROSSITER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & OMAHA RAILWAY CO.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business will be held at the Company's office in Hudson, Wis., on SATURDAY, June 6 next, at 9 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will close on Wednesday, May 6, and reopen on Monday, June 8 next.
E. E. WOODMAN, Secretary.
Hudson, Wis., April 23, 1896.

THE BANK OF AMERICA,
New-York, April 24th, 1896.
The annual election of Directors and Inspectors of Election of this bank will be held at the banking house on MONDAY, May 4th, 1896. The polls will be opened at 1 o'clock P. M., and will close at 2 o'clock P. M.
The transfer books will be closed from May 1st to May 5th.
W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

GERMAN EXCHANGE BANK,
New-York, April 29, 1896.
The stokholders of this bank are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking house on THURSDAY, May 7.
The polls will be opened at 12 o'clock and will close at 2 P. M.
CHAS. L. ADRIAN, Cashier.

GERMANIA BANK,
New-York, April 22, 1896.
The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house, 215 Bowery, on TUESDAY, May 5, 1896. The polls will be open at 12 o'clock M., and close at 1 o'clock P. M.
The transfer books will be closed to May 6 next. J. A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-AMSTERDAM.
New-York, April 23, 1896.
A meeting of the stockholders of this Bank for an election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, prox. The polls will be open from 9:45 to 10:45 o'clock A. M. Transfer books will close 25th inst. at noon and reopen May 7.
R. R. MOORE, Cashier.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., 52 Wall Street, New-York, April 23d, 1896.—For the purposes of the annual meeting, which will be held at the company's office in Chicago on Thursday, June 4th, at 12 M., the stock transfer books will be closed on Monday, May 4th, and be reopened on Friday, June 5th next.
M. L. SYKES, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ANnual Meeting of the Stockholders of the New-York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and other business purposes, will be held at 9 o'clock A. M. on WEDNESDAY, May 6th, 1896, at the Company's principal office, in Cleveland, Ohio.
ALLEN COX, Secretary.

CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, May 4, 1896, preparatory to the Annual General Meeting of stockholders to be held June 3, and will be reopened on Friday, June 5, 1896.
ALLAN COX, Assistant Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Mercantile Real Estate Co. will be held at the office of the company, 115 and 117 Worth Street, New-York City, on Tuesday, May 12th, at 12 o'clock noon.
STEWART W. SMITH, Secretary.

QUARTERLY MEETING of the AMERICAN INSTITUTE, May 7th, at 115 West 86th St., at 8 P. M. Dr. LOUIS H. LAUDY, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

CINCINNATI, SANDUSKY AND CLEVELAND RAILROAD CO., April 13, 1896.
The semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this company on May 1, 1896, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York.
Transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. April 23, 1896, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. May 2, 1896.
F. D. COMSTOCK, Treasurer.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
The Akron & Chicago Junction R. R.
First Mtge. 5 % Gold Bonds,
DUE 1930.
The coupons due May 1st, 1896, from the above bonds will be purchased by us at their face value, on and after maturity, until further notice.
VERMILYE & CO.,
Nassau and Pine Streets, New-York City.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, 128 Broadway, New-York, April 21st, 1896.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT on the capital stock was declared payable May 1st, proximo.
Transfer books will close this day and reopen May 5th, proximo. EDWARD BURNS, Cashier.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES.—Philadelphia Depot of the Quartermaster's Department, 1428 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Penn., April 28, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., THURSDAY, May 28, 1896, for furnishing the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, in this city, with sheet brass, iron bedsteads, buttons, forage caps, spool cotton, tailors' crayons, cotton cord, cotton duck, flags and halliards, gold lace, fur gauntlets, hooks and eyes, wrapping paper, petroleum paper, rope, silk and silk twist, calfskin shoes, linen thread, tape, tents and slips, waterproof cloth, clothing size tickets, button toggles. Bids for delivery at other points will be entertained. Delivery of the articles must be commenced prior to July 1 next, and bidders must state the quantities they propose to deliver before that date and the quantities monthly thereafter. Government reserves right to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof. Preference given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions or manufactures the duty thereon) being equal. For circulars to bidders, blanks for proposals, etc., apply at this office. Envelopes to be indorsed "Proposals for Military Supplies" and addressed to Major JOHN V. FUREY, Quartermaster, U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY AND MISCellaneous Supplies.—Navy Department, Washington, D. C., April 20, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, and indorsed "Proposals for Stationery and Miscellaneous Supplies," will be received at this department until 2 o'clock P. M., on THURSDAY, May 7, 1896, for furnishing such stationery and supplies for the Navy Department, including the Naval Observatory and the Hydrographic Office, in Washington, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897. Blank forms of proposals, giving the necessary information, will be furnished on application to this department. The department reserves the right to waive defects, and to reject any or all bids. Contracts will be awarded only to manufacturers of or regular dealers in the articles to be furnished. W. McADOO, Acting Secretary of the Navy.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY, MATERIAL, &c., office of the Public Printer, Washington, D. C., April 11, 1896.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M., of May 7, 1896, for furnishing stationery, fuel, ice, hardware, plumbing, and electric supplies, lumber, &c., for the use of the Government Printing Office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897. Sealed proposals will also be received at the same time for furnishing material for the use of the Government Printing Office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897. The right to reject any and all bids and to waive defects is reserved. Detailed schedules of the stationery, fuel, ice, and material required, accompanied by blank proposals, and giving the regulations with which bidders must comply, may be obtained by addressing this office. TH. E. BENEDICT, Public Printer.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DAVIDS ISLAND, N. Y. H., April 4, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 11 A. M., Eastern time, May 4, 1896, and then opened, for constructing an Ordnance Storehouse and a Guard House. The United States reserves the right to reject any or all bids or any part thereof. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Construction" and addressed to Capt. J. W. SUMMERHAYES, A. Q. M.

PROPOSALS.

NEW-YORK CITY GOLD BONDS. INTEREST 3½ PER CENT.

PROPOSALS FOR $4,039,502.84 GOLD BONDS AND STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, GUARDIANS, AND OTHERS HOLDING TRUST FUNDS ARE AUTHORIZED BY LAW TO INVEST IN THESE BONDS.
Interest three and one-half per cent. per annum. SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Comptroller of the City of New-York, at his office, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, until Monday, the 4th day of May, 1896, at 2 o'clock P. M., when they will be publicly opened, for the whole or a part of the following coupon or registered bonds and stock of the City of New-York, principal and interest payable in gold coin of the United States of America, of the present standard of weight and fineness, to wit:

$925,000	"Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," for repaving streets and avenues, for construction of extension to Metropolitan Museum of Art, and for construction of Harlem River driveway—the principal payable November 1, 1916.
283,000	"Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," for purchase of new stock or plant for the Department of Street Cleaning and for completion of Riverside Park and Drive—the principal payable November 1, 1912.
300,000	"Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," to provide for payments of awards, costs, &c., certified by the Change of Grade Damage Commission—the principal payable November 1, 1910.
175,000	"Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," known as "Additional Water Stock"—the principal payable November 1, 1912.
400,000	"Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," known as "Additional Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York"—the principal payable November 1, 1911.
100,000	"Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," known as "Police Department Bonds"—the principal payable November 1, 1916.
1,000,000	"Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," known as "Dock Bonds of the City of New-York"—the principal payable November 1, 1926.
50,000	"Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," known as "Fire Hydrant Stock"—the principal payable November 1, 1925.
806,502.84	"Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," known as "School House Bonds"—the principal payable November 1, 1911.

The proposals should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Bonds of the Corporation of the City of New-York," and each proposal should also be inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller of the City of New-York.
For full information see City Record.
ASHBEL P. FITCH, Comptroller.
City of New-York—Finance Department, Comptroller's Office, April 21, 1896.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHington, D. C., April 11, 1896.—Sealed proposals will be received at this department until 2 o'clock P. M., TUESDAY, May 5, 1896, for furnishing the following classes of supplies, &c., during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, to wit: (1) For fuel and ice; (2) for furniture, photographic and other miscellaneous supplies; (3) for stationery for the Department, including its several bureaus and offices, and the Civil Service Commission. At the same time and place proposals will be received for such meats, provisions, groceries, dry goods, shoes, drugs, paints, hardware, fuel, ice, lumber, &c., as may be required by the Government Hospital for the Insane near Washington, D. C., during the fiscal year above indicated. Also for such fuel, lumber, hardware, drugs, chemicals, laboratory apparatus, engraving, and other supplies as may be required by the U. S. Geological Survey and the Howard University, respectively, during the same period. At the same time and place proposals will also be received for the washing of towels for the department, its bureaus, and the Civil Service Commission for the year ending June 30, 1897, as well as for the purchase during that period of the waste paper of the Department of the Interior. Bids must be made on Government blanks. All bids (except those for purchase of waste paper) accepted and contracts awarded subject to an appropriation by Congress to meet the expense. Forms of proposals, schedules of items, specifications, and instructions will be furnished to bidders on application to the Chief Clerk of the department; requests for blanks should specially designate the class or classes of supplies upon which it is proposed to bid. All the proposals will be opened at the time and place above stated, and bidders are invited to be present at such opening. MOKE SMITH, Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.—General Land Office, Washington, D. C., April 11, 1896.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M., Thursday, May 7, 1896, for photolithographing and printing 15,000 copies, more or less, of the maps of the United States, and 20,000 copies, more or less, of the maps of the land States and Territories prepared in the General Land Office, in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897. Specifications as to the character of the paper, size of maps, quality of paper, may be procured at this office, where specimens will be exhibited to bidders, who must satisfy themselves as to all requirements. At the same time and place proposals will also be received for photolithographing and printing such copies of township plats and other official plats constituting part of the official records of the office as shall be required during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897. Each proposal must be accompanied by a certified check for 5 per cent. of the amount bid. Details and samples of the work to be done will be exhibited to bidders on application. All bids accepted and contracts awarded subject to an appropriation by Congress to meet the expense. Bonds with approved sureties for faithful performance of the work will be required. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids. Proposals must be made in duplicate and addressed to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for United States Maps," or, "Proposals for reproducing Township Plats," as the case may be. All proposals will be opened at the time and place above stated, and bidders are invited to be present at such opening. S. W. LAMOREUX, Commissioner.

PROPOSALS FOR FREIGHT ELEVATORS.—Philadelphia Depot of the Quartermaster's Department, 1428 Arch St., Philadelphia, Penn., April 4, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 11 o'clock A. M., Monday, May 4, 1896, for furnishing and erecting at Schuylkill Arsenal, in this city, five hydraulic freight elevators in accordance with plans and specifications to be seen at this office or at Schuylkill Arsenal. Full information regarding the work to be performed will be given upon application at the Schuylkill Arsenal. The Government reserves the right to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof. Preference given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions or manufactures the duty thereon) being equal. A guarantee of 10 per centum of the value must accompany each proposal, which is to be properly filled out and furnished upon application. Envelopes containing proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Elevators," and addressed to Major JOHN V. FUREY, Quartermaster, U. S. A.

PROPOSALS.—U. S. Department of Agriculture, Office of the Secretary, Washington, D. C., April 6, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at the office of the Secretary of Agriculture until 2 P. M., THURSDAY, May 7, 1896, for furnishing the U. S. Department of Agriculture and its several branches, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, the following supplies: Stationery, duplicating machines, writing material, and seed packets; laboratory supplies, lumber, and packing boxes, fuel, painters' material, plumbers' material, ice, forage, car seals, card tags, and hog rings; brooms, brushes, mops, flowerpots, cleaning carpets, and washing towels; telegraph and telephone supplies, flags, instrument supplies, maps, map frames, and purchase of waste paper. Full information, with schedules and blanks, can be obtained upon application to the department, or the Weather Bureau. Persons applying should specify the class of articles upon which they desire to submit bids. Bids must be sealed and addressed to the Secretary of Agriculture, in accordance with instructions. J. STERLING MORTON, Secretary.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY AND MISCellaneous Supplies.—War Department, Supply Division, Washington, D. C., April 11, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, subject to usual conditions, will be received here until 2 o'clock P. M., THURSDAY, May 7, 1896, at which time they will be opened, for furnishing stationery and miscellaneous supplies (including brooms, brushes, soaps, towels, &c.) for the War Department and its bureaus and offices during fiscal year ending June 30, 1897. Blank forms of proposals showing items and estimated quantities of stationery and miscellaneous supplies required will be furnished on application. Prop sals must be made on blank forms furnished by the department, and securely inclosed in sealed envelopes, indorsed on outside of envelopes, "Proposals for Stationery," and "Proposals for Miscellaneous Supplies," respectively, and addressed to R. J. WHITTON, Chief of Supply Division.

PROPOSALS FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES, Office of the Quartermaster, U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., May 2, 1896.—Sealed proposals in duplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, on the 1st day of June, 1896, for building materials, plumbing materials, stationery, water and gas pipe, hardware, tools, paints, glass, and other miscellaneous stores specified on schedules to be had on application here. Inclose proposals in envelope marked "Proposals for Military Supplies," and addressed to the undersigned. J. B. BELLINGER, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREMENT, notice is hereby given that an act has been passed by both branches of the Legislature, entitled and worded as follows:
AN ACT to amend Chapter 410 of the Laws of 1882, entitled, "An act to consolidate into one act and to declare the special and local laws affecting public interests in the City of New-York," relating to the filing of claims against the city with the Comptroller thereof.
Further notice is hereby given that a public hearing upon such bill will be held at the office of the Mayor, in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Monday, May 4th, 1896, at 12:30 P. M.—Dated City Hall, New-York, April 27th, 1896.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREMENT, notice is hereby given that an act has been passed by both branches of the Legislature, entitled and worded as follows:
AN ACT to provide for the construction of a bridge over the Mott Haven Canal, at One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street in the City of New-York. Further notice is hereby given that a public hearing will be given on such bill at the office of the Mayor, in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, May 5, 1896, at 1:30 P. M.—Dated City Hall, New-York, April 27, 1896.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

New-York, May 1st, 1896.
Mr. CHARLES SMITHERS, son of our senior, becomes a member of our firm from this date.
F. S. SMITHERS & CO.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

MARKETS GENERALLY LOWER, WITH FAIR SPECULATION.

Foreign Houses Bought Freely of Wheat at the Decline—Wheat at the Close Was Steady—Corn Was Moderately Active and About Steady — Provisions Generally Easier and Quiet—Cotton Quiet and a Trifle Steadier—Coffee Dull and Lower.

The grain markets were again unsettled and irregular, with the close showing a loss for the day, while foreign houses bonght freely at the decline and local scalpers covered. Provisions were quiet and generally easier, on the free receipts of swine. Cotton was in moderate speculative demand, with prices steadier. Coffee was dull and lower, on freer offerings.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	Nominal
Oats, No. 2, in elevator	25 @ ..
Corn, No. 2 mixed	35¾@ ..
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.00 @$3.50
Flour, straights, Winter	3.50 @ 3.70
Cotton, middling uplands	8 3-16@ ..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17 @ 20
Pork, mess	9.00 @10.00
Lard, Western steam	5.05 @ ..
Beef, family	9.50 @11.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	15½@ 16
Sugar, granulated	5 7-16@ 5 9-16
Coffee, Rio No. 7	13½@ 14
Cheese, State, full cream, new	9½@ 10
Copper, lake	10¾@ ..
Lead	3.05 @ ..

WHEAT—Contracts opened firm at an advance of 1⅛@1¼c on firm cables, fair foreign buying, and moderate local covering, fell ⅞@1⅛c with the weakness West and reports of good weather, and closed steady at ¾@1c decline, with a fairly active trade....Spot was in light export demand at 1c decline; sales, 40,000 bushels No. 1 Northern, to arrive, at 1⅜c over May, free on board, afloat steamer May 6....Quotations at close: No. 2 red, to arrive, at 5¾c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, New-York inspection, 3c over May price, free on board, afloat; spot No. 1 hard Duluth, 4½c over May, to arrive; No. 1 Northern, Duluth inspection, 2¾c over May price, to arrive; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 5c over May price, free on board....Clearances since last report, 33,082 bushels; Atlantic ports, 67,561 bushels; receipts, 63,825 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 67,526 bushels.
CORN—Contracts were moderately active and very steady at unchanged prices to ⅝c decline, following the West and on local realizings....Spot was firm and unchanged, with a slow trade; sales, 23,000 bushels ungraded mixed, for export, at 35¾c, delivered....Receipts, 145,275 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 331,083 bushels....Clearances since last report, 1,546 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 9,990 bushels.
OATS—Contracts were dull and steady at ⅛@¼c decline, with the West easier and following corn....Spot were in good export demand at steady prices, shippers taking 20,000 bushels No. 2 white, clipped, on private terms; 30,000 bushels No. 2 at 26c, free on board, afloat, and 40,000 bushels white at 26¾c, free on board, afloat....Sales, 115,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, at 26c; No. 3 white at 24¾@25c for 6,000 bushels; No. 2 white, clipped, 26½c; No. 3 white, clipped, 20c; No. 2 mixed, 25c; No. 3, 23½c for 2,000 bushels; rejected white, 24c; rejected mixed, 21½c....No. 2 Chicago, 26c, track mixed, 25@26c; track white, 26@28c for 16,000 bushels....Receipts, 169,200 bushels; exports, 1,025 bushels.

FUTURE SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	395,000	69¾@70¾	69¾
July	1,975,000	69¾@70¾	69¾
September	210,000	69⅞@71	69⅞
December	115,000	71½@72⅜	71½
Total	2,695,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	270,000 35	5-16@38 9-16	35⅝
July	335,000	36 @36¼	36
September	160,000	37⅛@37½	37¼
Total	765,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	25,000	23⅝@24	23⅞
July	10,000	24 @..	24
No. 2 White—			
May	.....	@..	24⅞
Total	35,000		

FLOUR—Market generally easy, with wheat, and demand very light. Sales, 8,600 bbls, including of City Mills, 1,700 bbls patents, 1,000 bbls clears, 100 bbls extra, and 125 bbls fine, at quotations; 2,150 bbls bakers' extra at $2.85@$2.90; 1,100 bbls straights at $3.60@$3.65; 1,100 bbls Winter clear at $3.50@$3.55; 450 bbls Spring patents at $3.75@$4, and 1,000 sacks bakers' extra at $2.40@$2.60....Arrivals, 9,694 bbls and 10,079 sacks; exports, 12,181 bbls and 3,773 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 20,328 bbls and sacks
RYE FLOUR—Quiet and barely steady at $2.40@$2.80.
RYE—State nominal at 46½@47c; Western, 45½@46c.
CORN PRODUCTS—Dull and unsettled. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.20; granulated yellow meal, $1.80@$2; white do, $2@$2.10; chops, 60@62½c; coarse meal, 76c; fine white, 85@90c.
OATMEAL—Quiet and steady. We quote: Rolled oats, $2.70@$2.90; cut, $3.10@$3.60; ground, $2.80; No. 3pearled barley, $1.35@$1.40.
FEED—Steady and quiet. We quote: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 67½@62½c; middlings, 57½@65c; sharps, 67½@70c; rye feed, 57½@60c.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There were further sales on Thursday of 500 bbls prime yellow at 25½c; that was the market rate essentially yesterday, although demands were slack, with hardly material interest from shippers. Crude, in barrels, had a light inquiry at 21½c, with some small lots on sale and offered at 22c. The general situation was unchanged, with nowhere in the South any urging of full holdings, but the feeling that, as there is no money pressure, developments may be awaited....LINSEED had a moderate inquiry; American at 40c, boiled at 43c, Calcutta at 52c....LARD OIL was quiet; quoted at 50c.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY, May 1.—The oil market closed at $1.25, the only quotation. Standard's price, $1.25.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The situation for pork and bacon was affected more by the liberal supplies of hogs and the disposition to deliver freely on contracts, but lard stood apart and was firm on the close control of foreign houses of most of it, and their indisposition to sell, extending their contracts generally to July. There was slow export demand for cash stuff.
LARD—The deliveries on contracts at the West were small, or only 2,000 tcs; on that account the prices were supported to a stronger basis by 2½@5 points, notwithstanding moderate declines for pork and bacon. The determination of the foreigners, through the packers, to carry the lard, much of which has cost them material-ly higher prices in a long period of buying, and which had been largely on May contracts, and as shown by their extensive general shifting to the July option, and the light deliveries, was the element of strength. The packers appear to be well satisfied with the arrangement in their realizations from carrying charges. The hopes of the owners of the July contracts are based on improved business conditions. However, there is no increase of cash demand, and the immediate situation at least is considered doubtful, notwithstanding the firmness of the day. At the West, May was at 4.67½@4.77½c, closing at 4.75c bid; July at 4.85@4.90c, closing at 4.87½@4.90c; September at 4.97½@5.05c, closing at 5.22½c. Cash lots here were held at 5.05c, although a sale had been made of 125 tcs at 5c. The option closed at 5.10c nominal. City steam was steady. Sales of 200 tcs at 4.50c, and 100 was steady. Sales of 200 tcs at 4.50c, and 100 tcs, first quality, at 4.12½c. Refined continued quiet; Continent at 5.35c; South American at 5.75c; compound at 4¼@4⅝c, as to quality.
PORK—The West was depressed and lower by 17½@27½c, and hardly showed improvement at the close, with about 10,000 bbls delivered on contracts, and the weaker hog market having full effect. May there was at $7.15@$8.10, closing at $7.95, nominal; July at $8.10@$8.30, closing at $8.10@$8.12½; September at $8.30@$8.47½, closing at $8.30. Here there was slow export demand....Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $8@$8.50 for old and $10 for new; family mess, $10.50@$11; short clear, $11.25@$12.25.
BACON—The deliveries of short ribs on contracts at the West were about 800,000 lb, where prices, after yielding 5 points, closed at a little steadier, with May at $3.97½@4.02½, closing at $4.02½; July at $4.15@$4.20, closing at $4.15@$4.17½; September at $4.30@$4.35, closing at $4.30@$4.32½.
CUT MEATS—Demands were slack here, while prices were without material change....City-pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 4⅝@4¾c; 10-lb average, 5@5¼c; pickled hams, 9@9¼c; pickled shoulders, 4½@4¾c.
BEEF—Exporters were light buyers at steady prices....Quotations: Packet, $8.50@$9.50; do, in tierces, $12.50@$13.50; family, $9.50@$11; extra mess, in barrels, $7@$8; city extra India mess, in tierces, $14@$15.50.
BEEF HAMS—Demands were slack, with $14 quoted at the West and $14.50@$15 here.
HOGS—Were offered 5c lower....Bacon at 5c; 180 lb at 5¼c, 160 lb at 5¼c, 140 lb at 5⅝c, 120 lb at 5¾@5¾c, pigs at 5½c....Receipts at the West, 69,369 head; same time last year, 44,567 head. Chicago—Receipts, 30,000 head; active; weak, to 5c lower; at 4.05@$3.55; left over, 6,000 head. St. Louis—Receipts, 9,320 head; lower; $3@$3.45. Indianapolis—Receipts, 7,500 head; slow; $3.40@$3.60. Kansas City—Receipts, 12,000 head; lower; $3@$3.40. Omaha—Receipts, 3,000 head; 5@10c lower; $3@$3.20. Cincinnati—Receipts, 4,841 head; fairly active; $3@$3.55. Milwaukee—Receipts, 2,708 head; $3.20@$3.50.
TALLOW—Declined 1-16c for city, with 100 hhds taken for export at 3 5-16c; further offerings of supplies at that price were neglected, with 3½c bid. Late on Thursday 175 hhds were taken at 3⅜c. For country made, moderate demands, with sales of small lots at 3¼@3⅜c for good and prime. The London sale was unchanged with 1,500 cases offered and half sold.
STEARINE—For oleostearine, the market was slack and rather easy, with 4¾c bid by the local refiners and 4½c asked; perhaps export business could have been accomplished at 4¾c. For lard stearine a slow demand, with 5½@5¾c quoted for Western and city.

COFFEE.

Contracts were quiet and prices unchanged to 10 points down, with the trading confined to local houses. Havre was barely steady and unchanged to ¼f up, and Hamburg steady at ⅛ pfennig advance to ¼ pfennig decline....Spot Rio dull and steady at 13¾@14c for No. 7. Sales, 2,000 bags Maracaibo and 1,200 bags Central American on private terms....Opening Call—11 A. M.—September, 500 bags at 11.60c; total, 500 bags. Between Call and Close—May, 500 bags at 12.85c; June, 750 bags at 12.65c; July, 250 bags at 12.45c, 500 bags at 12.40c; September, 750 bags at 11.55c, 500 bags at 11.50c; October, 1,000 bags at 11.20c; December, 500 bags at 10.80c; March, 500 bags at 10.60c; total 5,250 bags. Exchange—20 points paid to exchange 500 bags March for December. Total for day, 6,750 bags. ....Closing Prices—January, 10.65@10.75c; February, 10.60@10.70c; March, 10.55@10.65c; May, 12.85@12.90c; June, 12.65@12.70c; July, 12.40@12.45c; August, 11.95@12c; September, 11.50@11.55c; October, 11.10@11.15c; November, 10.90@11c; December, 10.75@10.85c.

COTTON.

Contracts had a fair local scalping demand, with the close showing unchanged prices to 6 points advance, and Liverpool steady at partly 1 point gain....Spot was quiet at 1-16c advance. Sales, 86 bales to spinners, with 7,400 bales delivered on contract....Middling Gulf, 8 7-16c; middling uplands, 8 3-16c. The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices for the day were as follows:

Month.	To-day's Closing Prices.	Extremes—High-est.	Low-est.	Sales.
May	7.98@7.99	8.00	7.92	10,000
June	7.99@8.00	8.00	7.91	11,700
July	7.97@7.98	7.98	7.89	12,200
August	7.97@ ..	7.98	7.89	53,900
September	7.42@7.43	7.43	7.40	8,400
October	7.27@7.28	7.28	7.26	2,600
November	7.17@7.18	7.18	7.16	4,600
December	7.17@7.18	7.18	7.16	2,900
January	7.21@7.22	7.22	7.19	3,700
February	7.24@7.25	7.25	7.25	1,000
March	7.27@7.29	7.27	7.27	100
Total				111,100

Net receipts at all ports to-day, 5,926 bales, against 7,390 bales same day last year.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—The volume of business is not very large, but arrivals continue light, and with a little stock in store the market shows quite a firm tone. Marrow are quotable at $1.35@$1.37½, with one or two special marks held a little higher. Medium and pea are selling together at $1.17½. Red kidney had further sales at $1.10, and no choice lots are now obtainable for less. White kidney rather firm. Other varieties steady and quiet. Green peas show no further change. Scotch rather favor the seller. We quote: Beans, domestic marrow, per bushel, $1.35@$1.37½; do, medium, $1.17½; do, pea, $1.17½; do, white kidney, $1.10; do, red kidney, $1.10; turtle soup, $1.25; yellow eyes, $1.20@$1.25; do, lima, California, $1.82½@$1.85; do, foreign pea, old, 85@90c; do, foreign medium, old, 75@85c; green peas, bbls, 75@77½c; do, sacks, 70@72½c; do, Scotch, 72½c.
BUTTER—Choice firmer; light receipts.... Western creamery, 11@16c; extra, 15½@16c; State dairy, 8@15c; Western imitation creamery, 9½@12c; do, factory, 7@10c.
WHEAT—Moderate demand; unchanged.... State, full cream, large, 5@9¾c; do, fancy, 9½@9¾c; do, small, 4½@10c; fancy, 9¾@10c; part skims, 3@4½c; do, full skims, 2@2½c.
EGGS—Irregular; quiet.... Pennsylvania and Maryland, country packed, 11@11½c; Western, fresh gathered, 9@11c; Southern, fresh collections, 9@9½c.
FRUITS—FRESH—Apples held steady under light receipts and a fair demand. There was a pretty good call for strawberries this morning, and the receipts were not excessive. Prices still show a wide range, but the stock cleaned up satisfactorily, and for desirable fruit market is firm. Much of the supply, however, especially from North Carolina, is of very common quality, and such has to go at comparatively low prices. We quote: Apples, Baldwin, per bbl, $2.50@$3.25; Ben Davis, $3@$4; Russets, $2.50@$3; do, Golden, $2@$2.50; inferior fruit, $1@$1.50; strawberries, Florida, per quart, 10@17c; Charleston, extra fancy, Hoffman, 22@24c; fancy, Hoffman, 20c; do, average, 16@18c; North Carolina Hoffman, 16@18c; do, usual varieties, 10@15c. DRIED—Further considerable lots of evaporated apples arrived yesterday for export direct, and the market is steady to-day. The shipments for the week will run up to several thousand boxes. There is still some interest on the part of shippers, and a steady feeling exists. Home trade remains light. Sun-dried apples are steady to firm, with some further export business, and additional speculative buying. Small fruits are jobbing slowly at unchanged prices. California fruits selling pretty well. We quote: Apples, evaporated, 5½@6c; do, fancy, 5½@6c; do, prime to choice, 4¾@5¼c; do, common to fair, 3@4¼c; do,

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Business Property and Up-Town Blocks Among the Sales.

Messrs. M. & L. Hess have sold for the R. S. Clark estate to a client the property at 830 Broadway, 27.2 by 120.9, with an L 23 by 25, extending northward, at about $145,000. A five-story business building is on the plot.

Messrs. A. L. Mordecai & Son have sold for Harriet C. Overhiser to Potter & Brother, the block front on the east side of Manhattan Avenue between One Hundred and Thirteenth and One Hundred and Fourteenth Streets, 201.10 by 120 by 100.11 by jog 25 by 100.11 by 95. Messrs. Potter & Brother have also bought from W. F. Cronin, the adjoining lot on One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, and from the Hart estate the plot, 50 by 100.11, adjoining on One Hundred and Thirteenth Street. These purchases give them a plot 201.10 by 145 facing Morningside Park, the cathedral property, the St. Luke's Hospital, and the other sites for public structures there.

The Messrs. Mordecai have also sold for Jacob Hirsh, to Frederick Johannesen, for immediate improvement, three lots on the south side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 100 feet east of Seventh Avenue, and three lots immediately opposite on the north side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street. They have also sold for Potter & Brother, to Louis Brandt, for immediate improvement, three lots on the north side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 175 feet west of Lenox Avenue.

Messrs. Potter & Brother have bought of Sonn Brothers, who recently purchased the same from the Livingston estate, the block front on the east side of Manhattan Avenue, between One Hundred and Nineteenth and One Hundred and Twentieth Streets, 201.10 by 170.

Messrs. Oppenheimer & Metzger have bought of Leopold Weil